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March 1961
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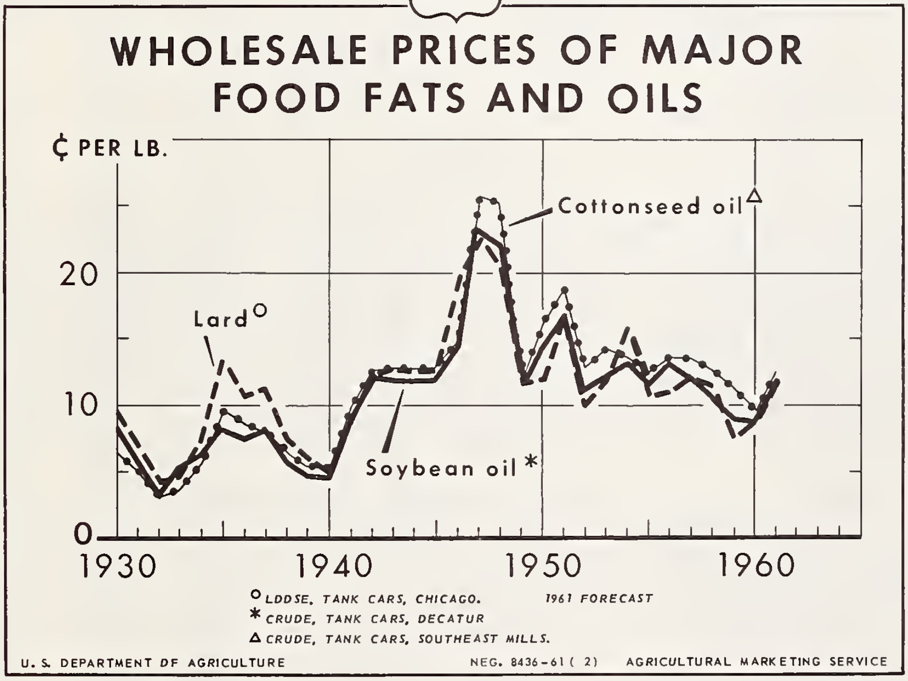
The FATS and OILS SITUATION

In this issue:
Food Fat Consumption Continues Stable in 1960 (See page 20)
Fats and Oils Production and Foreign Trade, Calendar Years, 1957-60

FOS-207



WHOLESALE PRICES OF MAJOR FOOD FATS AND OILS

○ LOOSE, TANK CARS, CHICAGO.
* CRUDE, TANK CARS, DECATUR
△ CRUDE, TANK CARS, SOUTHEAST MILLS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 8436-61 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Prices of soybean oil, cottonseed oil, and lard generally move together and tend to bear a relatively constant relationship to each other. This primarily reflects the substitution and interchangeability of these fats in end food products.

During the past decade the general price level of the major food fats has been downward and prices in 1960 reached their lowest level since the early 1940's. This downtrend will be reversed in 1961 as prices of these food fats are expected to average around one-third higher than in 1960. The bright outlook this year largely reflects a slightly smaller supply of food fats coupled with a new high in domestic consumption and exports.

PUBLISHED FIVE TIMES A YEAR BY
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils

Item	February 1959	February 1960	1960 November	1960 December	1961 January	1961 February
Wholesale Prices:						
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	58.9	58.8	62.9	62.1	61.1	61.1
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	57.6	57.8	61.6	60.1	60.3	60.1
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) San Francisco	68.3	69.5	72.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	25.1	25.1	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, imported, New York	14.8	17.9	18.4	18.2	17.9	17.5
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey mills	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Castor oil, No. 3, domestic, tanks, carlots, f.o.b. New York	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mills 1/	19.3	17.5	12.8	11.7	11.9	12.3
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. New York, 1/	20.9	19.2	14.2	13.6	13.6	13.6
Coconut oil, refined, drums, l.c.l., New York 1/	26.0	26.0	19.5	19.1	19.2	19.2
Cod oil, spot, drums, New York	9.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	11.3	13.5	14.3	14.8	15.3	16.0
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York	15.0	17.1	18.1	18.3	19.1	19.7
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., S. E. mills	11.0	9.4	10.2	10.2	11.2	12.3
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	10.8	9.3	10.0	10.0	11.1	12.1
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	10.7	9.3	10.0	10.0	11.2	12.3
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	13.1	11.3	12.0	12.2	13.2	14.5
Cottonseed oil, refined, tanks, New York	14.2	12.5	13.3	13.5	14.7	15.8
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered East	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Degras, Common, barrels New York 3/	10.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Degras, Neutral, barrels, New York 3/	21.0	19.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Glycerin, soaplye, tanks, New York	17.8	19.0	17.8	17.0	16.1	15.2
Grease, A white, tank cars, delivered Chicago	6.5	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.8	6.2
Grease, B white, delivered, Chicago	6.3	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.8
Grease, yellow, delivered, Chicago	6.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.6
Grease oil, extra No. 1, drums, New York	15.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	8/11.0
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	8.5	7.2	10.3	9.5	10.0	12.3
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	9.3	8.4	10.1	10.2	11.1	12.7
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	13.7	11.8	15.2	14.8	14.6	16.4
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, New York	14.3	12.1	15.5	16.5	16.1	16.1
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	12.8	13.9	12.3	12.5	12.6	13.0
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	14.3	15.0	13.4	13.7	13.7	14.1
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	16.3	17.5	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.6
Margarine, colored, delivered, Eastern U. S.	26.2	23.8	23.5	24.5	24.7	25.5
Margarine, yellow quarters, f.o.b., Chicago	27.0	24.2	24.4	25.2	25.8	27.0
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	26.0	22.2	22.2	23.2	23.8	25.0
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	7.3	7.0	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Neat's foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	28.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	19.5	20.5	15.8	15.0	14.8	15.2
Oiticica oil, tanks, New York	18.0	18.6	13.8	13.4	13.2	13.8
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	16.8	14.8	16.0	15.8	16.1	16.5
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	15.5	13.0	14.5	---	---	---
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	14.0	12.0	13.0	---	---	---
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	29.3	30.7	30.0	31.1	31.3	31.2
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York 4/	13.6	14.6	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.2
Palm kernel oil, bulk, c.i.f., New York 5/	---	16.4	12.6	12.0	11.9	12.2
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	12.0	15.6	13.8	12.9	13.4	14.2
Peanut oil, refined, tanks, New York 6/	22.5	18.9	17.2	16.1	16.6	17.1
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	13.6	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.4	15.1
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast	15.8	15.8	15.2	15.2	15.5	16.0
Safflower oil, drums, East Coast	17.8	17.8	17.2	17.2	17.5	18.0
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
Shortening, Cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	19.1	17.5	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.8
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	9.3	7.6	10.2	10.0	10.9	12.2
Soybean oil, refined, tanks, New York	11.5	9.6	12.3	12.1	13.2	14.5
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	11.2	9.4	12.0	11.8	12.9	14.2
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	14.2	13.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
Sperm oil, bleached, winter 38°, drums, New York	15.2	14.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	7.7	7.2	9.5	9.1	9.6	11.0
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.8	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.5
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, delivered, Chicago	6.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.5
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, delivered, Chicago	6.0	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.0	5.5
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	6.9	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. New York	22.6	23.3	24.3	24.2	25.6	30.9
Tung oil, tanks, New York	21.1	21.3	22.2	22.2	23.8	28.9
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills, New York	20.8	21.2	22.5	22.3	23.7	28.7
Retail prices 7/						
Butter	74.5	74.5	76.5	76.6	76.5	76.6
Margarine	28.8	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.4
Lard	21.3	18.2	20.0	20.2	20.1	20.3
Shortening	30.0	26.9	28.0	28.3	28.4	28.4
Salad Dressing	37.8	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0
Peanut Butter	56.0	55.4	55.5	55.6	55.5	55.7

1/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1963. 2/ Nearby futures. 3/ Beginning February 1960, quoted as 400 pound drums. 4/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil. 5/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during July 1959-June 1963. 6/ Prior to August 1959, quoted as drums. 7/ Leading cities. 8/ Beginning February 1961, quoted as Chicago.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 27, 1961

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SUMMARY

Food fats and oils have shown more price action during the first half of the 1960-61 marketing year than in any comparable period since 1955-56. The general level of prices has advanced over 35 percent since the beginning of the 1960-61 marketing year, which started last October 1. Cottonseed and soybean oil prices lead the advance closely followed by lard. The prices of these commodities have already displayed most of the increase expected for the entire 1960-61 marketing year. Prices will remain relatively stable this spring and summer, averaging well above the same period last year.

Higher food fat prices this year stem from slightly smaller supplies coupled with record export and domestic demand. Carryover stocks next October 1 are expected to be the smallest since 1957, mainly reflecting reduced stocks of soybeans (on an oil equivalent basis) although stocks of edible vegetable oils are likely to be down some from a year earlier.

Domestic disappearance in 1960-61 is expanding with the growth in population whereas record exports are being encouraged by several factors. Major importing areas, such as Western Europe and Japan, continue to need to import large quantities of edible oils and oilseeds but exportable supplies from non-U. S. sources are not sufficient to meet this growing demand. Output of olive oil in the Mediterranean Basin, particularly Spain, the major taker of oils under P. L. 480, is down sharply from last year. Exports of palm and palm kernel oil from the Congo, a major exporter, are down because of the unsettled political situation in that country. Exportable supplies of copra from the Philippines and peanuts from Africa are not turning out as large as earlier expectations. Furthermore, exports of soybeans from Red China (usually about 50 million bushels annually) are lagging greatly this year, apparently because of the severe food shortage in China. Also, it is believed that stocks of most fats and oils from importing areas are relatively low. Because of other countries difficulties, thus the U. S. is able to move record quantities of oilseeds, fats and oils into world markets.

Total U. S. supplies of soybeans available the rest of this marketing year will be somewhat smaller than in the spring and summer of 1960 and the supply situation will become tight before new crop beans are available, usually around mid-September. Soybean prices to farmers have increased sharply from $1.94 per bushel last October to $2.48 in February 1961. While most of the rise probably has occurred, prices should continue strong this spring and summer, averaging sharply above last year.

Crushings of soybeans in 1960-61 likely will total around 400 million bushels compared with 392 million last season. Soybean exports for 1960-61 are expected to approximate the record 141 million bushels that went out last year. These estimates indicate a carryover of about 5 million bushels on October 1, 1961, down sharply from the 23 million bushels last year and the smallest bean inventory since 1956.

Early season prospects indicate that supplies of food fats in the crop year beginning October 1, 1961, probably will be the largest of record. Starting stocks will be down from last year but production is expected to reach a new high. Moderate increases in the output of lard, cottonseed oil,and butter are in sight whereas soybean production likely will be up sharply. The strong demand for food fats generated during the current marketing year is expected to continue well into the 1961-62 year.

Soybean farmers' intentions as of March 1 indicate they plan to plant about 26.4 million acres in 1961, 9 percent more than last year and 6 percent above the previous record set in 1958. The actual increase in acreage is expected to be even greater reflecting some diversion of land from the feed grains. Also contributing to the switch to soybeans this year is the currently favorable soybean price and the increase in the 1961 support price to $2.30 per bushel, 45 cents above last year's rate. Plans may be more uncertain than usual this year because details of the 1961 emergency feed grain program were not known about March 1 when farmers filled out their intentions reports although they were generally anticipating an increase in soybean price supports.

The prospective acreage of flaxseed for 1961 is 3.2 million, about 10 percent less than that seeded last year, and the smallest since 1946. Plantings are expected to be below last year in all States except Texas. The generally lower acreage for flaxseed probably reflects the less favorable position this crop now occupies as a cash crop. Average yields on this acreage would result in a crop slightly in excess of domestic requirements. The final acreage planted to flaxseed in 1961 may be somewhat larger than March 1 intentions indicate, mainly because the 1961 price support of $2.80 per bushel, 42 cents more than the 1960 rate, was not announced until March 22.

Peanut growers expect to plant about the same acreage in 1961 as last year. At average yields, production would be more than adequate to meet edible and farm uses, and some peanuts would again be acquired by CCC under the price support program. The 1961 crop peanuts will be supported at not less than a national average level of $221 per ton compared with $201.24 the previous crop.

The practice of deducting from growers support prices a fee of $9 per ton for inspection, for grower association expenses, and for monthly storage will be discontinued.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Exports Of Edible Oils Up 19 Percent From Last Year; New Record in the Making

Exports of edible oils (cottonseed and soybean oils) during October-January 1960-61 totaled 447 million pounds compared with 375 million pounds the same period last year. Soybean oil exports at 304 million pounds were up about 147 million pounds but cottonseed oil shipments at 143 million pounds were down about 75 million pounds. The increase in soybean oil exports so far this marketing year stemmed from stronger demand for oil under P.L. 480, mainly to the major program country of Spain but also to Poland. Exports of edible oils during February-September 1961 are expected to continue heavy but probably will not differ much from last year's rate during this period. They will be aided by large shipments under government-financed programs. Total exports of cottonseed and soybean oils for the entire 1960-61 marketing year are expected to reach about 1,500 million pounds compared with last year's record 1,459 million (table 3). In the last marketing year, sales for dollars accounted for nearly 50 percent of the total. In the current marketing year, they will account for at least this much.

Soybean oil exports during 1960-61 are expected to total about 1,000 million pounds compared with 953 million the year before and will comprise about two-thirds of the total 1,500 million pounds edible oil exports. Most of the increase this year likely will go to Europe and more than offset declines to Latin America and Africa.

Cotton oil exports during 1960-61 probably will not differ greatly from the 500 million pounds of 1959-60. Reduced shipments to Europe will be offset by increases to Latin America and Africa.

Oilseed cake and meal exports in October-January 1960-61 totaled 307,000 tons, a drop of 175,000 tons from a year earlier. Sharply reduced shipments to Western Europe accounted for most of the decline. Availabilities of domestic feedstuffs in Western Europe are much larger than the drought-reduced supplies available in 1959-60. U. S. exports for the entire 1960-61 marketing year are expected to total around 600,000 tons compared with 855,000 tons in 1959-60.

Soybean Prices To Continue Strong; Crushings and Exports at Record Rate; Bean Carryover To Be Smallest Since 1956

Total supplies of soybean available during April-September will be somewhat smaller than in the second half of the 1959-60 marketing year;

Table 2.--Indicated 1961 acreage of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts (based on March intentions), with comparisons

Year	Soybeans: Planted 1/	Soybeans: Harvested for beans	Soybeans: Yield per harvested acre	Soybeans: Production	Flaxseed: Planted	Flaxseed: Yield per acre planted	Flaxseed: Production	Peanuts: Planted 1/	Peanuts: Picked and threshed	Peanuts: Yield per acre picked and threshed	Peanuts: Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds
Average 1942-45	13,515	10,319	18.5	190.7	4,430	8.3	36.8	4,202	3,278	649	2,123
1946	11,706	9,932	20.5	203.4	2,641	8.6	22.6	3,883	3,141	649	2,038
1947	13,052	11,411	16.3	186.5	4,264	9.5	40.6	4,094	3,377	646	2,182
1948	11,987	10,682	21.3	227.2	5,121	10.7	54.8	3,824	3,296	709	2,336
1949	11,872	10,482	22.3	234.2	5,348	8.0	43.0	2,762	2,308	808	1,865
1950	15,048	13,807	21.7	299.2	4,274	9.4	40.2	2,633	2,262	900	2,035
1951	15,176	13,615	20.8	283.8	4,116	8.4	34.7	2,510	1,982	837	1,659
1952	15,958	14,435	20.7	298.8	3,445	8.8	30.2	1,838	1,443	940	1,356
1953	16,394	14,829	18.2	269.2	4,759	7.9	37.7	1,796	1,515	1,039	1,574
1954	18,541	17,047	20.0	341.1	5,947	6.9	41.3	1,824	1,387	727	1,008
1955	19,658	18,620	20.1	373.5	5,219	7.9	41.2	1,898	1,669	928	1,548
1956	21,671	20,642	21.8	449.4	5,866	8.2	48.0	1,840	1,385	1,161	1,608
1957	21,912	20,826	23.2	483.7	5,599	4.6	25.9	1,769	1,481	970	1,436
1958	24,900	23,900	24.3	579.7	3,943	9.8	38.6	1,728	1,518	1,204	1,827
1959	23,178	22,487	23.7	533.2	3,482	6.5	21.9	1,643	1,450	1,097	1,591
1960 2/	24,275	23,516	23.8	558.8	3,527	8.8	31.1	1,579	1,408	1,259	1,773
1961 3/	26,426	---	---	4/600	3,179	---	5/24	1,545	---	---	6/1,500

1/ Acreage grown alone for all purposes. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated. 4/ If the same proportion of total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as in 1960 and the same average yield by States is obtained. 5/ Based upon the 1956-60 average yield by States. 6/ If the usual relation between planted acreage and picked and threshed acreage prevails and the 1956-60 average yield by States is obtained.

Table 3.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1953-60

Item	Year beginning October							Forecast*	
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.
Stocks, October 1									
Soybeans--oil equivalent 1/	109	14	108	41	109	231	686	256	55
Butter	323	489	295	90	145	146	93	136	160
Lard	42	50	75	123	69	48	93	92	90
Cottonseed oil	1,016	896	361	254	146	154	203	217	475
Soybean oil	174	127	179	227	286	281	298	308	
Others 2/	33	45	51	66	49	60	60	78	75
Total	1,589	1,608	962	760	694	3/ 690	748	831	800
Imports	61	91	59	52	70	74	66	70	
Production									
Butter	1,648	1,536	1,571	1,542	1,525	1,442	1,477	1,500	
Lard	2,248	2,564	2,851	2,624	2,434	2,703	2,747	2,550	
Cottonseed oil 4/	2,106	1,723	1,893	1,629	1,420	1,589	1,832	1,850	
Soybean oil	2,350	2,711	3,143	3,431	3,800	4,251	4,327	4,400	
Other 2/ 4/	669	572	667	719	678	764	753	775	
Total fats and oils	9,021	9,105	10,125	9,945	9,857	10,749	11,136	11,075	
Soybean exports (oil equiv.)	436	666	741	937	939	1,209	1,550	1,550	
Total	9,457	9,771	10,866	10,882	10,796	11,957	12,686	12,625	
Total supply	11,107	11,470	11,887	11,694	11,560	12,721	13,500	13,525	
Exports 5/									
Butter	45	183	244	18	36	19	22	25	
Lard	456	587	719	590	461	608	716	550	
Cottonseed oil 4/	402	716	617	427	250	406	506	500	
Soybean oil	71	50	556	807	804	930	953	1,000	
Other 2/ 4/	119	33	50	62	19	34	43	75	
Adjustment 6/	117	124	52	61	85	117	87	100	
Total fats and oils	1,209	1,693	2,238	1,965	1,655	2,114	2,327	2,250	
Soybeans (oil equivalent)	436	666	741	937	939	1,209	1,550	1,550	
Total exports	1,645	2,359	2,979	2,903	2,593	3,323	3,877	3,800	
Domestic use									
Butter	1,438	1,547	1,534	1,474	1,490	1,477	1,415	1,450	
Lard 7/	1,773	1,959	2,066	2,049	2,005	2,051	2,031	2,000	
Cottonseed oil	1,824	1,543	1,384	1,310	1,195	1,134	1,313	1,400	
Soybean oil	2,326	2,609	2,539	2,565	3,051	3,304	3,365	3,400	
Other 2/	598	622	659	722	719	796	755	775	
Adjustment 6/	-117	-124	-52	-61	-85	-117	-88	-100	
Total 7/	7,843	8,156	8,130	8,059	8,375	8,645	8,791	8,925	
Total use for food 8/	7,541	7,840	7,880	7,913	8,179	8,467	8,463	8,750	
Per capita, civilian and military	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
Butter (fat content)	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.3	
Other	37.7	38.3	37.9	37.7	38.5	39.7	39.3	40.2	
Total (fat content)	44.9	45.8	45.3	44.7	45.4	46.4	45.7	46.5	

1/ Not included in total stocks. 2/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive and sesame oils. 3/ Adjusted to new Census basis which includes hydrogenated oils and stearin. 4/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing. 5/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data. 6/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 7/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks on farm. 8/ Excludes food fats used for nonfood purposes but includes nonfood oils (mostly coconut babassu and palm-kernel) used in food.

*Except for stocks on October 1, 1960.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

demand is expected to continue stronger than last year. This means that the supply situation will tighten before new crop beans become available, usually around mid-September. Therefore it is expected that prices to farmers will continue strong as bean crushers and exporters compete for the reduced supply of beans this year.

Prices to farmers for 1960 crop soybeans have advanced sharply from $1.94 per bushel last October to $2.48 in February 1961, averaging $2.12 per bushel so far this marketing year compared with $1.98 last year. While most of the seasonal rise probably has occurred, prices to farmers should continue strong this spring and summer, averaging sharply above the $2,00 per bushel received during April-September 1960.

Soybean prices this season have displayed the greatest seasonal variation since the 1955-56 marketing year when they rose from $2.06 per bushel in November 1955 to a May 1956 peak of $2.98. Soybean prices in February 1961 averaged the highest for any month since the May-June 1956 peak. The favorable market prices of soybeans at planting time along with the higher 1961 support price of $2.30 per bushel, an increase of 45 cents per bushel over the 1960 rate, are the dominant factors that encouraged farmers to expand their soybean acreage this year.

Soybean crushings in October-February 1960-61 totaled a record 182 million bushels, 12 million above the same period the year before (table 4). Crushings in January 1961 reached an all-time monthly high of 38.3 million bushels 0.6 million above December 1960, the previous peak month, and 4.4 million above January 1960. Most of the impetus to the heavy crush is coming from the strong domestic and export demand for edible oils along with the high rate of feeding of protein feeds.

Crushings for the entire 1960-61 season probably will total around 400 million bushels compared with 392 million the year before and 401 million in 1958-59. A 400 million bushel grind would produce about 4.4 billion pounds of crude soybean oil and about 9.3 million tons of soybean meal. It would require a monthly average grind of 31.1 million bushels in March-September 1961 compared with 31.7 million last year.

Soybean exports in 1960-61 are expected to approximate the record 141 million bushels of last year. Based in part on inspection data, exports from October 1, 1960, through mid-March totaled about 78 million bushels, about 6 million above the same period of the 1959-60 season. During this spring and summer, soybean exports likely will fall behind last year's rate as soybean prices continue relatively high. Exports to Europe may possibly fall off slightly in 1960-61 but the drop is likely to be offset by expanded shipments to Japan. While there is uncertainty over the level of soybean production in Communist China in 1960, exports so far this marketing year are less than a year ago. This means that there is increased competition between foreign and domestic buyers of beans for the limited available U. S. supplies. However, the uncertainty over the degree of competition from the Chinese could have some affect on our estimates of crush and bean exports during the second half of this marketing year. In any event, carryover stocks of old crop soybeans next October 1 likely will be reduced to "pipeline" supplies.

Based on a crush of 400 million bushels and exports of 141 million bushels, the carryover of 1960 crop soybeans on October 1, 1961, will be about 5 million bushels, down sharply from the 23 million bushels last year and the smallest bean inventory since 1956.

Domestic Use of Soybean Oil Running About the Same as Last Year; Oil Prices Highest Since 1957

Domestic demand for food fats and oils is expected to continue strong. Domestic use of soybean oil in October-January 1960-61 totaled 1,087 million pounds, about the same as last year. Consumption of bean oil in the manufacture of shortening was 383 million pounds, down about 14 million pounds from October-January 1959-60. Use in margarine at 400 million pounds was also down a bit. Higher prices this year than last probably was an important factor contributing to the drop as both margarine and shortening output increased slightly. Consumption in cooking and salad oils, on the other hand, increased from 187 million pounds last year to 272 million pounds this year, an increase more than enough to offset declines in margarine and shortening.

Total domestic use of soybean oil for the entire 1960-61 marketing year probably will total about 3.4 billion pounds, up slightly from a year earlier. The forecast assumes that (1) total use of food fats will be up in line with the population increase; (2) supplies of lard during 1960-61 will be down; and (3) more cottonseed oil will be used domestically this year than last.

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) have risen sharply so far during the current marketing year from the monthly average of 9.4 cents per pound in October 1960 to 12.2 cents in February 1961, averaging 10.5 cents for the entire period compared with 8.0 cents per pound a year earlier. Prices in mid-March at 12.7 cents per pound, were 5 cents above March 1960. While the price of bean oil has displayed most of the increase expected for the entire 1960-61 marketing year, it will nevertheless remain firm this spring and summer, averaging well above the April-September 1960 average of 8.8 cents per pound. The season average oil price for the entire 1960-61 marketing year is forecast at 11.5 cents per pound, up over 35 percent or roughly 3.0 cents per pound from the 1959-60 average of 8.3 cents.

Firmness in the soybean oil market for the rest of the crop year will be maintained by the strong domestic and export demand (including donations to needy abroad) for edible oils, high bean prices and meal prices may recede some from the high March level, and reduced supplies of competitive lard, accentuated by the government purchase of lard for the needy in the USA.

Table 4.--Soybeans: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1953-61

Item	Year beginning October								
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/	1961
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply									
Stocks, October 1	10.1	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.1	23.2	2/5
Production	269.2	341.1	373.5	449.4	483.7	579.7	533.2	558.8	
Total supply	279.3	342.4	383.5	453.2	493.6	600.8	595.3	582.0	
Disposition									
Seed, feed and residual	25.1	22.9	29.2	42.0	33.2	27.4	38.6	36	
October-February:									
Crushings	102.0	106.4	123.6	136.5	143.9	172.1	169.8	182	
Exports	29.8	36.6	44.2	48.6	50.3	55.8	68.6	75	
March 1, supply remaining	122.4	176.6	186.5	226.1	266.2	345.5	318.3	289	
March-September:									
Crushings	111.2	142.6	159.6	179.4	209.9	229.1	222.6	218	
Exports	9.9	24.0	23.3	36.7	35.2	54.3	72.5	66	
Season totals									
Crushings	213.2	249.0	283.1	315.9	353.8	401.2	392.4	400	
Exports	39.7	60.6	67.5	85.4	85.5	110.1	141.1	141	
Ending stocks									
Commercial	1.3	3.3	3.7	4.7	7.2	4.2	14.2	5	
Reseal	---	---	---	---	---	13.7	---	---	
CCC	3/	6.6	3/	5.2	13.9	44.2	9.0	---	
Total	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.1	23.2	5	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per bushel									
Support	2.56	2.22	2.04	2.15	2.09	2.09	1.85	1.85	2.30
Received by farmers	2.72	2.46	2.22	2.18	2.07	2.00	1.96	4/2.00	

1/ October-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the crop year is forecast. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Cottonseed: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1953-61

Item	Year beginning August								
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/	1961
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply									
Stocks, August 1	155	229	209	177	164	175	100	105	2/125
Production	6,748	5,709	6,043	5,407	4,609	4,798	5,991	5,921	
Total supply	6,903	5,938	6,252	5,584	4,773	4,973	6,091	6,026	
Disposition									
Seed, feed and residual	403	459	471	450	345	430	487	497	
August-February:									
Crushings	4,322	3,846	4,177	3,785	3,226	3,290	4,018	3,859	
Exports	9	13	9	9	3	2	4	2	
March 1, supply remaining	2,169	1,620	1,595	1,340	1,199	1,251	1,582	1,668	
March-July:									
Crushings	1,934	1,403	1,411	1,174	1,021	1,149	1,473	1,541	
Exports	6	8	7	2	3	2	4	2	
Season totals									
Crushings	6,256	5,249	5,588	4,959	4,247	4,439	5,491	5,400	
Exports	15	21	16	11	6	4	8	4	
Ending stocks	229	209	177	164	175	100	105	125	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton									
Support 3/	50.50	50.00	42.00	44.00	42.00	41.00	34.00	34.00	45.00
Received by farmers	52.70	60.30	44.60	53.40	51.10	43.80	38.80	4/42.60	

1/ August-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Purchase Price, Basis Grade. 4/ Preliminary.

Bean oil prices later in the marketing year will be influenced by the size of prospective supplies of edible oils. If crop prospects suggest large supplies in 1961-62, pressure on supplies this summer probably will lessen. Pressure would increase if combined stocks of soybean and cottonseed oils drop below the 475 million pounds estimated for October 1, 1961 (shown in table 3, page 7), which would be 50 million less than the same date in 1960. The outlook for exports this fall also will have a bearing on prices this summer. The strong export demand for edible oils generated during the current marketing year is expected to continue into the 1961-62 marketing year.

Soybean meal prices (bulk, Decatur) rose from $44.50 per ton in November 1960 to $61.50 in February 1961, averaging $52 per ton, $7 below a year earlier. Prices in mid-March at $62 per ton were $6 above March 1960. Prices of soybean meal during April-September 1961 are expected to be more stable than in the first half of the feeding year averaging somewhat above the $53 per ton in the same six months of 1960. High soybean prices and some pickup in demand for spring feeding of these meals are factors which will tend to hold prices above the year-earlier level. It now appears that soybean meal for the entire 1960-61 feeding year may average slightly above the $55.55 per ton during 1959-60.

USDA Buying Edible Oils for Donation Abroad; Lard Purchase Program Resumed

USDA announced on February 3, 1961, that it would purchase on the open market up to 100 million pounds of refined vegetable oils (including peanut oil) and make them available for needy persons overseas during 1961. Distribution will be made through U. S. nonprofit voluntary welfare agencies. This is part of the President's Food-for-Peace program. It is the first time since 1956 when CCC stocks of vegetable oils were exhausted, that quantities have been made available for foreign donation.

The action is being taken under a provision (section 9) of the Act of September 6, 1958, which authorizes the CCC "to purchase products of oilseeds, and edible oils and fats and the products thereof in such form as may be needed for donation abroad as provided in the following sentence. Any such commodities or products if purchased shall be donated to nonprofit voluntary agencies registered with the Department of State, other appropriate agencies of the Federal Government or international organizations for use in the assistance of needy persons outside the United States."

Through mid-March CCC had made two purchases totaling 25.3 million pounds of vegetable shortening and 8.2 million pounds of cottonseed salad oil for donation to eligible agencies for use in assisting needy people outside the U.S.

The USDA announced on February 3, 1961, that the lard purchase program would be resumed in order to make lard available to needy families. This is in line with the President's plan to have a greater variety and quantity of foods available for the needy. The program has been expanded to provide lard

Table 6.--Oilseeds and peanuts: Price support levels and season average prices received by farmers, 1949-61

Crop year	Soybeans			Cottonseed		
	Level of support			Level of support		
	Parity	Price per bushel	Farm price per bushel	Parity	Price per ton 1/	Farm price per ton
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars
1949	90	2.11	2.16	90	46.50	43.40
1950	80	2.06	2.47	73	47.00	86.60
1951	90	2.45	2.73	90	61.50	69.30
1952	90	2.56	2.72	90	62.40	69.60
1953	90	2.56	2.72	75	50.50	52.70
1954	80	2.22	2.46	75	50.00	60.30
1955	70	2.04	2.22	65	42.00	44.60
1956	75	2.15	2.18	70	44.00	53.40
1957	70	2.09	2.07	65	42.00	51.10
1958	70	2.09	2.00	65	41.00	43.80
1959	64	1.85	1.96	57	34.00	38.80
1960	64	1.85	2.00	57	34.00	42.60
1961	79	2.30		78	45.00	

Crop year	Flaxseed			Peanuts			
	Level of support			Level of support			
					Price		
	Parity	Price per bushel 2/	Farm price per bushel	Parity	Per ton	Per pound	Farm price per pound
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Cents	Cents
1949	90	3.74	3.63	90	210.00	10.5	10.4
1950	60	2.57	3.34	90	216.00	10.8	10.9
1951	60	2.65	3.73	88	230.56	11.5	10.4
1952	80	3.77	3.72	90	239.40	12.0	10.9
1953	80	3.79	3.64	90	237.60	11.9	11.1
1954	70	3.14	3.05	90	244.80	12.2	12.2
1955	65	2.91	2.90	90	244.80	12.2	11.7
1956	70	3.09	2.99	86	227.04	11.4	11.2
1957	65	2.92	2.94	81.4	221.40	11.1	10.4
1958	65	2.78	2.69	80.8	213.20	10.7	10.6
1959	60	2.38	3.00	75	193.50	9.7	9.6
1960	62	2.38	2.66	78	201.24	10.1	10.0
1961	73.5	2.80		85	221.00	11.0	

1/ Purchase price, basis grade except 1949 which is average grade. 2/ Farm basis.

to school lunch programs. The purchases are being made with Section 32 funds only from packers or processors who are operating under Federal Inspection and who are in compliance with provisions of the Humane Slaughter Act of 1958.

From February 9, 1961, to March 23 the Department has purchased 47.7 million pounds of lard for distribution to needy families and for use in the National School Lunch Program. Total purchase of lard so far during the 1960-61 season, including the 23 million pounds bought last November, have amounted to 70.8 million pounds. The Government purchases along with a smaller supply of lard this year have helped stimulate the sharp rise in lard prices since last fall.

Cottonseed Crushings Down Slightly; Oil Prices To Continue Strong

Movement of 1960 crop cottonseed to crushing mills is nearly complete. During August-February 1960-61, oil mills received 5,252,000 tons of cottonseed, about 89 percent of the 1960 crop. Crushings and oil production during this period were down about 4 percent from the year before. Stocks of cottonseed at oil mills the end of February were 5 percent more this year than in 1960.

The 1960-61 season's crush may total 5,400,000 tons compared with 5,491,000 tons the year before (table 5). This would produce about 1,825 million pounds of crude cotton oil and 2,500,000 tons of cottonseed meal, compared with 1,861 million pounds of oil last year and 2,547,000 tons of meal. The remainder of the crop will be used mainly on farms, though as usual a little will be exported.

Prices received by farmers for 1960 crop cottonseed advanced seasonally from about $39 per ton in August 1960 to about $45 in February 1961, averaging nearly $43 per ton compared with $39.50 the same period last season. The 1960 crop was late, yields per acre were down from the year before, and total production was down from expectations earlier in the season.

Prices to farmers for 1961 crop cottonseed will be supported by loans on farm-stored seed at an average of $49.00 per ton, basis grade (100). The program provides for purchases from producers at an average price of $45.00 per ton, basis grade (100). These prices are $11.00 per ton more than in the previous year.

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Valley points) have moved up from 10.1 cents per pound in August 1960 to 12.1 cents in February 1961, averaging 10.3 cents for the entire period compared with 9.8 cents a year earlier. Prices in mid-March at 12.8 cents per pound were 3.4 cents above March 1960. Cottonseed oil exports have been below last season's by nearly 35 percent but domestic demand has improved more than enough to offset the difference. Another factor helping to boost cotton oil prices is the demand under the Food-for-Peace Program. The seasonal peak in output has long passed and supplies are becoming smaller as the season progresses. The tightening of supplies along with the strong demand for this oil is expected to result in some further price increase this spring. Prices for the entire 1960-61 season are expected to average around 12 cents per pound, up about 2.0 cents from the August-July 1959-60 average.

Domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil during August-January 1960-61 was about 781 million pounds, up sharply from the 606 million pounds the year before. Consumption in shortening and salad and cooking oils accounted for most of the increase although use in margarine was up some. Prospects are that cottonseed oil will sell at a premium over soybean oil during the remainder of the marketing year and this will tend to hold down the use of cotton oil in the manufacture of shortening and margarine.

Lard Prices To Continue Above Last Year; Exports Are Down Sharply

Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) have moved up from 9.7 cents per pound in October 1960 to 12.3 cents in February 1961, averaging 10.4 cents for the period, about 3.0 cents above a year earlier. Prices in mid-March at 12.0 cents per pound were 4.5 cents higher than in March 1960. Hog slaughter during October-March 1960-61 was about 13 percent below the previous year, reflecting the impact of the 17 percent drop in the 1960 spring pig crop. Yields of lard per hog were also lower, and as a consequence, lard output in the first half of the 1960-61 marketing year (March estimated) was about 15 percent less than the year before.

Hog slaughter during this spring will continue below a year ago although the margin will narrow as a 3 percent smaller pig crop is marketed. The 1961 spring pig crop now in prospect will be 5-7 percent greater than in 1960. When hogs from the spring pig crop come to market in volume late summer or early fall, slaughter will rise above a year earlier. This means that lard prices during the spring and summer will continue firm and well above last year. Government purchases of lard also will provide some strength to lard prices. The season average lard price for the entire 1960-61 marketing year is forecast at 11.5 cents per pound, up about 40 percent from the 1959-60 average of 8.2 cents.

Lard output (including farm) for the 1960-61 marketing year is placed at 2,550 million pounds, about 7 percent less than the 2,750 million produced in 1959-60. The seasonal peak in lard output has passed and most of the decline expected for the entire marketing year has occurred. Output during October-February 1960-61 was down roughly 200 million pounds from the previous year.

Domestic disappearance of lard in 1960-61 is estimated at 2,000 million pounds, just a little less than last year. Domestic use in the first 4 months was 690 million pounds compared with 786 million the year before. Use of lard in shortening totaled 152 million pounds compared with 185 million last year. The consumption rate of lard used in shortening during the remainder of the 1960-61 marketing year probably will continue lower as lard prices remain relatively high. Reduced use of lard in shortening so far this season has been about offset by increased consumption of edible tallow in shortening.

Exports and shipments of lard in 1960-61 are expected to total around 550 million pounds compared with 716 million in the last marketing year. During October-January 1960-61, they totaled 198 million pounds compared with 265 million a year earlier. Exports to the United Kingdom, largest single market for U. S. lard, dropped 27 percent from last year's rate mainly because of higher prices, which makes our lard less competitive with that from Continental Europe. Shipments to Cuba, our other large export market, were down 36 percent from last year, mainly as a result of greatly reduced availabilities of dollars and the break in diplomatic relation. These export trends likely will continue the balance of this year.

CCC Has Plenty of Peanuts for Processing Into Peanut Butter for Needy

The 1960 peanut crop provided more peanuts than required for food and farm uses, and farmers placed about 275 million pounds, or 15 percent of the output, under support. Most of this will be acquired by CCC. The large supplies of peanuts this marketing year held farm prices at support levels. Loans on 1960 crop peanuts mature the end of May or earlier on demand by CCC.

Edible uses of shelled peanuts during the current marketing year are running at a record rate, mainly reflecting a new high in the use for peanut butter although uses in candy and salted peanuts are also high.

Crushings of peanuts for oil and meal so far this year are somewhat ahead of last year's rate.

The USDA in early February 1961 announced that it would begin requesting offers to process and package peanut butter from CCC peanuts for distribution to the needy. The quantity processed so far has brought total USDA acquisitions of peanut butter to 14.5 million pounds. It takes about 100 pounds of shelled peanuts to produce 90 pounds of peanut butter.

The 1961 crop peanuts will be supported at not less than a national average level of $221 per ton (approximately 11.0 cents per pound) compared with $201.24 per ton (10.0 cents per pound) the previous crop. The practice of deducting from growers support prices a fee of $9 per ton for inspection, for grower association expenses, and for monthly storage will be discontinued. The 1961 support price relfects 85 percent of parity compared with 78.6 percent a year earlier. This rate will not be reduced but may be increased at the beginning of this marketing year (August 1, 1961) if at that time a higher support price is required under existing legislation.

Principal provisions of the 1961 program are similar to those in effect for the 1960 crop. Support will be available by means of non-recourse warehouse storage loans to grower associations, non-recourse farm storage loans to producers, and purchase agreements.

Flaxseed Crushings in 1960-61 To Be Smallest in Nearly 30 Years

The price received by flax farmers since last fall has varied in a range of $2.40 to $2.61 per bushel, averaging about 30 percent below the same period a year earlier. Low flaxseed prices this year reflect (1) the sharp drop in crushings associated with reduced demand for linseed oil from the drying oil industries, (2) only fair export demand for flaxseed because of increased exportable supplies from other countries, (3) lower world prices for flax, and (4) larger stocks of flaxseed in the U. S. than a year ago.

Farmers placed about 3.0 million bushels of 1960 crop flaxseed under the support program. They have through March 31 to redeem loans or make deliveries to CCC under purchase agreements. Most of this is likely to be redeemed. Crushing and farm use is expected to total about 21 million bushels, but production was 31 million bushels.

Stocks of flaxseed at the beginning of the present crop year were at the very low level of 3.0 million bushels bringing total 1960-61 supplies to 34 million bushels. Carryover stocks next July 1 are expected to increase to about 6.0 million bushels. These estimates indicate that around 7 million bushels of flaxseed would be available for export during 1960-61.

Exports of flaxseed during July-January 1960-61 were 3.4 million bushels and most of this moved out last fall. Inspection data indicate that no flax was shipped out during February-March 1961. The trade reports that considerable quantities have been sold for shipment out through the Great Lakes when the St. Lawrence Seaway opens in April or early May. Total exports for the 1960-61 marketing year are expected to reach about 7 million bushels compared with 8 million a year earlier.

Crushings of flaxseed during July-February 1960-61 totaled 12.7 million bushels, 5.1 million bushels below a year earlier. Last year's total includes 2.8 million bushels toll crushed for CCC. Most of the decrease for the entire marketing year has occurred and crushings through June are expected to average close to last year's rate. The total for the 1960-61 marketing year is estimated at 18 million bushels, 5 million below the year before and the smallest crush since 1932.

Linseed oil prices (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) have shown a similar price pattern as that of flaxseed, ranging from 12.3 to 12.6 cents per pound since last fall. While some seasonal pickup in demand for linseed oil from the drying oil trade is in prospect this spring, prices of linoil during the remainder of the current marketing year (which ends June 30) probably will average close to the 13.3 cents per pound level of last spring. This situation likely will exist at least until 1961 crop seed and oil becomes available from the early flax areas of California and Texas, where harvest usually begins in May.

Linseed meal prices (bulk, Minneapolis) were relatively stable during July-December 1960 at about $52 per ton. Prices started to move up in January 1961 along with other protein meals as winter set in and in mid-March prices were $55.50 per ton, about $2.00 above March 1960. The price spread between the value of oil and meal per bushel of flaxseed crushed and the price received by farmers has increased from 74 cents per bushel in August 1960 to $1.07 in February 1961, mainly as the result of higher meal prices.

Linseed Oil Consumption Smallest Since 1932; 1961 Crop Flaxseed Support Increased

The lower level of linseed oil prices so far this marketing year has not been enough incentive to check the downward trend in consumption. Domestic disappearance of linseed oil during July-January 1960-61 totaled 204 million pounds, down sharply from a year earlier, reflecting reduced demand from the drying oil trade along with the lower level of industrial activity (Table 23, page 38). Total use of linseed oil for the entire 1960-61 marketing year probably will be about 375 million pounds compared with 423 million in 1959-60. This would be the lowest consumption level since the depths of the depression in the early 1930's. The slackening in demand for linseed oil and other industrial fats and oils is associated partly with the general downturn in economic activity beginning last autumn and partly with the increased use of tall oil and synthetics.

The 1961 crop of No. 1 flaxseed will be supported at a national average price of $2.80 per bushel, up 42 cents or 17.6 percent from the level of the previous two years. In terms of parity, support is equal to 74 percent compared with 62 percent a year earlier. As in previous years, support for 1961 crop flaxseed will be carried out in most areas through farm and warehouse stored loans and through purchase agreements.

Inedible Tallow Prices Strengthen

Prices of inedible tallow (prime, tank cars, Chicago) increased from 5.5 cents per pound in October 1960 to 6.5 cents in February 1961, averaging 5.8 cents or about the same as a year earlier. Some of this price strength is attributed to the sharp rise in food fat prices and also to a slight reduction in the output of inedible tallow and greases. Current prospects indicate that inedible tallow prices during April-September 1961 probably will average 0.5 to 1.0 cents higher than the 5.5 cents per pound a year earlier. Domestic and export demand will continue strong and output may not be much more than last year, as cattle slaughter is expected to increase just a little above 1960.

Apparent production of inedible tallow and grease in October-January 1960-61 was 1,144 million pounds or about the same as the year before (Table 23, page 38). Output for the entire 1960-61 marketing year is estimated at 3.6 billion pounds, about 2 percent more than last year's record.

Domestic disappearance of inedible tallow and greases in October-January totaled 602 million pounds compared with 579 million a year ago. Increased usage of inedible tallow in soap, animal feeds, and other industrial products more than offset declines in lubricants and similar oils and fatty acids. For the entire 1960-61 marketing year, total domestic disappearance is estimated at 1.8 billion pounds or about the same as the past 4 years.

Exports and shipments of inedible tallow and greases during October-January 1960-61 was 555 million pounds compared with 593 million a year earlier. Exports to the Netherlands and Italy were off sharply and more then offset the 35 percent increase in shipments to Japan. Reduced supplies from Australia, liberalization of Japanese import restrictions, and effective U. S. market development activities helped spur this increase. Prior to 1959, Japan purchased Dutch lard processed from U. S. hog grease, but has now developed its own processing industry. Tallow and grease exports are expected to continue heavy, and for the entire 1960-61 marketing year probably will approximate the record 1.7 billion pounds shipped abroad in 1959-60.

Tung Oil Output Down Sharply; Prices To Continue Above Last Year

Output of tung oil from the 1960 crop through February totaled 11.8 million pounds, down about 14 million from the previous year. The milling season is nearly complete and production for the entire 1960-61 marketing year is estimated at 13 million pounds, compared with 34 million last year and the record output of 45 million pounds in 1958-59. Tung orchards suffered severe freeze damage in February and March 1960, although drought was a factor in Louisiana.

Carryover stocks of tung oil on November 1, 1960, were 37 million pounds, 25 million of which were in the hands of CCC. Imports of tung oil, mainly from Argentina, are restricted by Presidential proclamation to 26 million pounds during the 1960-61 marketing year.

Total domestic supplies of tung oil in 1960-61-- production from the 1960 crop, stocks and imports--are expected to total 76 million pound, 22 million less than last year. Domestic use of tung oil is expected to total about 45 million pounds, approximately the same as the 1959 level and about average for recent years. This would leave roughly 30 million pounds available for export or carryover stocks.

CCC from November 1, 1960, through mid-March has sold for export (unrestricted use since January 13) about 19 million pounds of its 25 million pound inventory, including the 4 million sold but not lifted as of November 1. The Corporation's offerings are currently being limited to about 200,000 pounds weekly. If CCC sales are made at this rate, it would take through October (the end of the current marketing year) to liquidate its entire inventory. These rationing sales are helping to stabilize the domestic market.

The size of the U. S. crop in 1961 will be quite important to the world supply situation, particularly if Red China remains out of the market as she is now. The U. S. tung trees are not safe from frost damage until about April 1 so we are currently in the critical budding period for the trees.

While annual world consumption of tung oil is believed to be relatively stable, the estimated outturn of oil from the small 1960 crops in the United States and Mainland China, and the prospective small outturn of oil in Argentina in 1961-62 (frost-damage), point to the likelihood of a tight world supply situation developing after August 1961.

World prices, reflecting the foregoing, have soared sharply since January 1, 1961. Whereas Argentine tung oil (c.i.f., bulk, European ports) averaged 29.1 cents per pound in February, the comparable average price for November 1960 was only 16.4 cents.

Prices of domestically-produced tung oil (southern mills) have increased from 22.5 cents per pound in November 1960 to 28.7 cents in February 1961. Prices in mid-March at 28.0 cents per pound were about 6.5 cents above March 1960.

While current indications are that a tight world supply situation is ahead for 1961-62, Argentina, with a bumper output this season, has moved record quantities of tung oil into the world market and to the United States since early July. The July 1-February 15, 1960-61, exports to the United States (15.3 million pounds) are the largest since 1956-57 (16.9 million pounds, July 1-February 28). At the same time 10.2 million pounds moved to non-U. S. destinations, compared with 7.9 million pounds in July 1-February 28, 1956-57.

Tung oil prices during April-October 1961 are expected to average well above last year's level of 22.2 cents per pound, as there are presently no factors in the outlook that will alleviate the anticipated short supply situation. Tung oil consumers probably will be operating on a hand-to-mouth basis in the future and any further sharp increase in tung oil prices would encourage drying oil users to shift to lower priced substitute oils insofar as possible.

The issue dates for The Fats and Oils Situation are January, March, May, August, and November (Outlook issue). The May issue is scheduled for release on June 2.

FOOD FAT CONSUMPTION CONTINUES STABLE IN 1960

By
George W. Kromer

In analyzing the total fat intake by Americans it is convenient to divide consumption into the so-called "visible" and "invisible" categories. As shown in table 7, consumption of visible fats (butter, lard, margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, and other edible fats and oils) in recent years has accounted for about 38 percent of the total fat intake whereas the invisible kinds (dairy products [excluding butter], eggs, animal products, various fruits, vegetables, and cereals) comprised 62 percent.

The total annual consumption of food fats (both visible and invisible) has increased to an average of nearly 120 pounds per person in the last several years, compared with 108 pounds in 1935-39 and around 115 pounds during the 1940's. This increase has occurred despite the conscious efforts of many consumers to limit their intake of this kind of food. The rise in fat usage is attributed to the "invisible" sector.

The use of visible food fats per person has changed remarkably little in the past generation. It averaged 45.5 pounds in 1960, compared with 45.1 pounds in 1935-39. In most years it has fluctuated within 10 percent of that level. However, major shifts within the visible fat groups have occurred over the years. We are now consuming more margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils than in the prewar years but less butter and lard.

The consumption of invisible food fats has shown an upward trend. In 1935-39, the average use per person was 62.7 pounds, jumping to 74.0 pounds during World War II, and then dropping back to 72.7 pounds in 1947-49. In the last several years, it again has been in the 73-74 pound range. Much of the increase in the invisible category occurred in the form of meat, poultry, fish and game, which showed a rise from 32.5 pounds per person in 1935-39 to about 42 pounds in 1960. The other categories showed much smaller changes.

The remainder of this article will be concerned with only the trends in the consumption of visible food fats.

Substitution Highlights The Trend in Consumption of Visible Food Fats

Major shifts in the use of food fats and oils have occurred over the past 40 years, even though per capita consumption has been relatively stable at around 45 pounds (fat content). However, total consumption keeping pace with an increasing population, has risen from about 5 billion pounds in the 1920's to over 8.1 billion in 1960.

Table 7.--Civilian consumption of visible and invisible food fats per person, selected periods, 1935-60

Source by food group	Average fat consumption per capita											
	1935-39 average		1942-45 average		1947-49 average		1955		1959 1/		1960 2/	
	Lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Pct.
Visible Fats												
Butter 3/	13.5	12.5	10.0	8.7	8.2	7.1	7.0	5.9	6.2	5.2	6.0	5.1
Lard	11.0	10.2	12.4	10.7	12.4	10.8	10.1	8.5	9.0	7.5	7.9	6.7
Margarine	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.6	4.6	4.0	6.6	5.5	7.4	6.2	7.6	6.4
Shortening	11.8	11.0	9.2	8.0	9.6	8.4	11.5	9.6	12.6	10.6	12.6	10.7
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	6.0	6.8	5.9	7.3	6.4	10.5	8.8	10.6	8.9	11.4	9.6
Total visible fats and oils	45.1	41.8	41.4	35.9	42.1	36.7	45.7	38.3	45.8	38.4	45.5	38.5
Invisible Fats												
Dairy products, excluding butter	18.2	16.9	21.4	18.5	21.4	18.6	20.3	17.0	19.4	16.2	19.0	16.1
Eggs	3.8	3.5	4.3	3.7	4.8	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.5	3.8	4.3	3.6
Meats, poultry, game, and fish 4/	32.5	30.2	39.6	34.3	38.7	33.7	41.1	34.4	42.3	35.4	42.0	35.5
Dry beans, peas, nuts, soya flour and cocoa	4.2	3.9	4.6	4.0	4.5	3.9	4.2	3.5	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.6
All fruits and vegetables	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2
Grain products	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.5
Total (invisible) all other foods	62.7	58.2	74.0	64.1	72.7	63.3	73.7	61.7	73.6	61.6	72.8	61.5
Total visible and invisible fats and oils	107.8	100.0	115.4	100.0	114.8	100.0	119.4	100.0	119.4	100.0	118.3	100.0

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Partly estimated.

3/ Excludes duplication in ice cream.

4/ Includes fat cuts of pork.

Items other than visible fats and dairy products based on data of the Institute of Home Economics, ARS.

Substitution has been continually taking place, both among the three major food fat product groups--table spreads (butter and margarine), cooking fats (lard and shortening), and cooking and salad oils--as well as among products within each group. Important shifts also have taken place in the fats and oils used in the end product.

Over the long term, reduced consumption of table spreads has been about offset by an increase in "other" edible oils (mainly cooking and salad oils). Total consumption of the cooking fats has shown no consistent upward or downward trend.

Civilians in calendar year 1960 consumed about 45.8 pounds (fat content) of food fats per person, about the same as in 1958 and 1959 and compares with the 40 year average of about 45 pounds (table 8). There were some important shifts in the types of fat consumed in 1960, as the postwar consumption trends were extended. Apparent disappearance of butter and direct use of lard were down but this was offset by increased usage of margarine and "other edible" oils. The consumption rates for shortening and salad and cooking oils showed no change.

Retail prices for most food fats and oils in 1960 dropped to the lowest level of the past decade. Compared with 1959, lard prices declined 5 percent; margarine, 4 percent; shortening, 7 percent; salad dressing, 4 percent; and butter, less than 1 percent. Retail prices of these food fats probably will average slightly higher in 1961 than in 1960, reflecting a higher level of primary prices of the basic food fats and oils in general.

Margarine Consumption Sets New Record in 1960

Margarine consumption in 1960 reached a new high of 9.4 pounds (actual weight) per person, 0.2 pounds more than the previous year, and continues the postwar uptrend from about 4.0 pounds in 1946.

Increased production and consumption of margarine were made possible by the sharp growth in domestic output of edible vegetable oils during the last 20 years. Margarine's fat content averages about 81 percent. Expanding supply has meant lower prices in recent years for the fats and oils ingredients used in the manufacture of margarine. Margarine prices have declined while butter prices have been quite stable at support levels or above. The butter-margarine price ratio has increased.

Margarine output in 1960 set a new record of 1,695 million pounds, 5 percent more than in 1959 and about double the 1947-49 average of 840 million (table 9). A record 1,365 million pounds of fats and oils were used in margarine in 1960 compared with 1,293 million in 1959 and the 1947-49 average of 681 million pounds (table 10).

Table 8.--Food fats: Civilian use per person, by type of product, 1921-60

Year	Table spreads (actual weight)			Cooking fats			Edible oils (mainly cooking and salad oils)						Total all food products	
								Used as cooking and salad oils 2/	Oil used in					
	Total	Butter	Margarine	Total	Lard 1/	Shortening	Total		Mayonnaise and salad dressing	Potato chips 3/	Frozen french fries 3/	Mellorine 3/	Actual weight	Fat content 4/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1921	18.3	16.3	2.0	17.8	10.8	7.0	3.5	---	---	---	---	---	39.5	36.0
1922	18.8	17.1	1.7	20.0	13.3	6.7	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	43.1	39.5
1923	19.8	17.8	2.0	20.9	14.3	6.6	3.9	---	---	---	---	---	44.7	40.9
1924	19.8	17.8	2.0	21.2	14.2	7.0	4.3	---	---	---	---	---	45.5	41.6
1925	20.1	18.1	2.0	22.0	12.3	9.7	4.8	---	---	---	---	---	46.8	43.0
1926	20.3	18.3	2.0	21.7	12.2	9.5	5.6	---	---	---	---	---	47.7	43.8
1927	20.6	18.3	2.3	22.4	12.7	9.7	4.9	---	---	---	---	---	47.9	44.0
1928	20.2	17.6	2.6	22.5	13.2	9.3	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	47.7	44.0
1929	20.5	17.6	2.9	22.6	12.7	9.9	5.6	---	---	---	---	---	48.7	44.9
1930	20.2	17.6	2.6	22.5	12.7	9.8	6.2	---	---	---	---	---	48.8	45.0
1931	20.2	18.3	1.9	23.0	13.6	9.4	5.1	---	---	---	---	---	48.3	44.4
1932	20.1	18.5	1.6	21.9	14.4	7.5	4.8	---	---	---	---	---	46.8	42.9
1933	20.1	18.2	1.9	21.5	14.0	7.5	5.3	---	---	---	---	---	46.9	43.0
1934	20.7	18.6	2.1	22.5	13.0	9.5	5.4	---	---	---	---	---	48.5	44.5
1935	20.6	17.6	3.0	21.7	9.6	12.1	5.9	---	---	---	---	---	48.1	44.1
1936	19.9	16.8	3.1	23.6	11.3	12.3	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	49.5	45.7
1937	19.9	16.8	3.1	22.8	10.5	12.3	6.6	---	---	---	---	---	49.3	45.5
1938	19.6	16.6	3.0	22.6	11.1	11.5	6.9	---	---	---	---	---	49.1	45.3
1939	19.7	17.4	2.3	23.4	12.7	10.7	7.2	5.8	1.4	5/	5/	5/	50.3	46.4
1940	19.4	17.0	2.4	23.4	14.4	9.0	7.4	5.9	1.5	5/	5/	5/	50.2	46.4
1941	18.9	16.1	2.8	24.2	13.8	10.4	8.2	6.5	1.7	5/	5/	5/	51.2	47.6
1942	18.7	15.9	2.8	22.2	12.8	9.4	7.6	5.8	1.8	5/	5/	5/	48.5	44.9
1943	15.7	11.8	3.9	22.6	13.0	9.6	6.7	4.9	1.8	5/	5/	5/	45.0	42.0
1944	15.8	11.9	3.9	21.2	12.3	8.9	6.9	4.8	2.1	5/	5/	5/	43.9	40.9
1945	15.0	10.9	4.1	20.8	11.7	9.1	6.2	4.4	1.8	5/	5/	5/	42.0	39.1
1946	14.4	10.5	3.9	22.0	11.8	10.2	6.4	4.5	1.9	5/	5/	5/	42.8	40.0
1947	16.2	11.2	5.0	22.0	12.6	9.4	6.9	4.5	2.4	5/	5/	5/	45.1	42.0
1948	16.1	10.0	6.1	22.4	12.7	9.7	7.1	4.5	2.6	5/	5/	5/	45.7	42.6
1949	16.3	10.5	5.8	21.5	11.8	9.7	7.9	4.4	2.6	.9	.01	5/	45.7	42.6
1950	16.8	10.7	6.1	23.6	12.3	11.0	8.6	5.0	2.6	1.0	.02	5/	49.1	45.9
1951	16.2	9.6	6.6	21.3	12.3	9.0	7.7	4.1	2.6	1.0	.03	5/	45.2	42.1
1952	16.5	8.6	7.9	22.0	11.9	10.2	8.7	4.8	2.7	1.1	.04	.03	47.3	44.1
1953	16.6	8.5	8.1	21.6	11.4	10.2	9.1	5.0	2.7	1.3	.04	.06	47.2	44.1
1954	17.4	8.9	8.5	22.0	10.2	11.8	9.5	5.4	2.6	1.4	.05	.07	48.8	45.5
1955	17.2	9.0	8.2	21.6	10.1	11.5	10.5	5.8	2.9	1.6	.11	.07	49.2	45.9
1956	17.0	8.8	8.2	20.7	9.8	10.9	10.9	5.9	3.0	1.8	.13	.07	48.6	45.3
1957	17.1	8.5	8.6	19.9	9.5	10.4	10.8	5.5	3.2	1.8	.09	.07	47.8	44.5
1958	17.4	8.4	9.0	21.0	9.7	11.3	11.0	5.6	3.3	1.8	.13	.08	49.5	46.1
1959	17.2	8.0	9.2	21.6	9.0	12.6	10.6	5.0	3.6	1.8	.17	.09	49.3	45.9
1960	17.2	7.8	9.4	20.5	7.9	12.6	11.4	5.4	3/3.8	1.9	.21	.09	49.2	45.8

1/ Excluding use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products.

2/ During 1939-1948 represents estimate of oil usage other than oil in mayonnaise and salad dressings. Beginning 1949 includes small quantities used for miscellaneous commercial purposes.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Includes only the fat content of butter and margarine.

5/ Not available.

Table 9.--Margarine (actual weight): Supply and disposition, 1935-60

Year	Supply					Disposition			
	Production			Stocks, Jan. 1	Total	Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance		
							Military	Civilian 1/	
	Colored	Uncolored	Total					Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	2	370	372	---	372	1	---	371	2.9
1940	2	318	320	---	320	1	---	318	2.4
1941	5	363	368	---	368	5	---	364	2.8
1942	65	361	426	---	426	32	---	364	2.8
1943	116	498	614	---	614	2/109	2	501	3.9
1944	108	481	588	---	588	93	1	497	3.9
1945	99	515	614	---	614	2/83	14	525	4.1
1946	58	514	573	---	573	52	5	533	3.9
1947	59	687	746	---	746	3/31	6	713	5.0
1948	96	812	908	---	908	3/16	5	887	6.1
1949	177	685	862	---	862	3/7	4	851	5.8
1950	500	437	937	13	950	3/7	11	918	6.1
1951	829	212	1,041	14	1,055	3/6	34	996	6.6
1952	1,156	130	1,286	19	1,305	3/7	54	1,219	7.9
1953	1,228	64	1,292	25	1,317	3/9	30	1,256	8.1
1954	4/	4/	1,364	22	1,386	8	5	1,346	8.5
1955	---	---	1,334	27	1,361	8	6	1,323	8.2
1956	---	---	1,370	24	1,394	9	4	1,354	8.2
1957	---	---	1,463	28	1,490	10	8	1,446	8.6
1958	---	---	1,573	26	1,599	9	3	1,549	9.0
1959	---	---	1,611	38	1,649	10	2	1,604	9.2
1960 5/	---	---	1,695	34	1,729	10	11	1,676	9.4
1961				33					

1/ Prior to 1950 based upon data from Bureau of Internal Revenue. 2/ Includes American Red Cross procurement for prisoner-of-war packages. 3/ Includes estimated quantities exported in food packages through CARE and other nongovernmental relief agencies; does not include quantities mailed abroad by individuals. 4/ Breakdown between colored and uncolored not available beginning with 1954. Production mainly colored since 1953. 5/ Preliminary.

Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 10.--Margarine: Fats and oils used in manufacture, 1935-60

Year	Vegetable oils						Animal fats and oils		Vegetable stearine 1/	Total 2/
	Soybean oil	Cottonseed oil	Peanut oil	Corn oil	Coconut oil	Other	Lard	Beef fats		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average 1935-39	32	125	3	1	105	15	2	20	---	303
1940	87	116	2	3/	22	6	5	19	3/	257
1941	76	150	2	1	30	6	8	24	---	297
1942	133	167	1	2	3	3	8	29	---	346
1943	198	252	5	6	0	4	11	24	3/	500
1944	211	215	12	11	0	3/	10	17	1	478
1945	207	254	10	9	0	3/	6	13	---	499
1946	201	223	12	7	15	---	2	5	---	465
1947	228	323	17	7	21	---	3	8	---	607
1948	255	453	11	1	5	2	3	6	---	736
1949	257	431	3/	1	3/	---	4	7	---	701
1950	312	418	7	1	---	2	4	9	11	764
1951	473	334	16	4	1	2	4	7	11	851
1952	652	354	3	3/	---	---	5	8	24	1,046
1953	726	275	2	1	7	2	8	13	12	1,049
1954	665	397	2	3/	5	1	7	10	17	1,106
1955	746	278	2	3/	6	1	13	9	16	1,075
1956	752	283	3	1	8	1	31	6	24	1,111
1957	874	237	3	3/	5	3	25	9	24	1,182
1958	1,070	145	4	1	4	2	16	8	19	1,269
1959	1,094	124	4	17	1	10	36	8	4/	1,293
1960 5/	1,105	136	4	50	---	5	59	7	---	1,365

1/ Most of the vegetable stearine used in margarine prior to 1950 was included with the primary oil. 2/ Includes 2 million pounds of secondary oils other than vegetable stearine in 1952, 3 million in 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956, and 2 million in 1957 and 1958. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Not reported separately beginning 1959. 5/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

By far the largest source of fats and oils for expanded margarine output has been soybeans. Soybean oil used in the manufacture of margarine reached a new peak of 1,105 million pounds in 1960, and constituted 81 percent of all fats and oils used in making the product. Only small quantities of soybean oil were used in margarine before World War II.

Cottonseed oil was the major constituent in margarine just after the end of the war, but its consumption decreased in the years following. The 136 million pounds of cotton oil used in margarine during 1960 was the lease since 1940 (except for 1959 when 124 million pounds were consumed), and was about 10 percent of total fats and oils consumed. Small quantities of lard, beef fats, corn oil, peanut oil, coconut oil, and other vegetable oils also are used in margarine. They have increased little as margarine output has grown sharply.

Butter Consumption Rate in 1960 Smallest Of Record

Butter consumed per person in 1960 averaged 7.8 pounds (actual weight) per person, 0.2 pounds less than the previous year and the smallest of record (table 11). During the war, civilian butter use dropped from 17.0 pounds per person in 1940 to 10.5 pounds in 1946. Butter use increased to a postwar peak of 11.2 pounds in 1947, but has trended downward rather steadily since. As mentioned above, margarine consumption has been on the uptrend since the war ended, reaching a record 9.4 pounds in 1960.

Annual production of butter declined only slightly during 1955-60 averaging about 1.5 billion pounds or 30 percent below the 1935-39 average. Butter output in 1960 totaled 1,479 million pounds, nearly 3 percent above 1959 but otherwise the smallest since 1952. The increase was in creamery butter which more than offset the drop in farm butter. Farm butter production has declined each year since World War II, dropping from 336 million pounds in 1945 to a mere 91 million in 1960.

Butter production has averaged somewhat larger than distribution through commercial channels in recent years, mainly because it is one of the products purchased under the dairy support program. Retail prices accordingly were determined primarily by support prices. An increasing proportion of the milk produced on U. S. farms has gone into fluid use and the percentage used for butter has decreased.

Butter prices to consumers have been at least double those for margarine in most years since the mid-1930's. In 1960 the price ratio was 2.8, and margarine prices were at the lowest level in the postwar era. Wholesale prices of butter have been close to Government purchase prices a large part of the time since the postwar dairy price support program was begun in 1949.

Shortening Use in 1960 at Peak Level

During the past 4 decades, the total consumption of cooking fats, consisting of the direct use of lard plus the consumption of shortening, has been fairly stable, averaging about 22 pounds per person (table 8). The combined usage rate in 1960 at 20.5 pounds was 1.1 pounds below 1959, reflecting a sharp drop in lard consumption.

Table 11.--Butter, actual weight: Supply and disposition, 1935-60 1/

Year	Supply						Disposition				
	Production			Imports	Cold storage stocks, Jan. 1 2/	Total supply	Exports and shipments to U. S. Territories	Domestic disappearance			
								Total	Direct use as butter		
	Creamery	Farm	Total						Military procurement	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,716	479	2,195	9	64	2,268	7	2,196	---	2,196	17.0
1940	1,837	403	2,240	1	55	2,296	11	2,244	---	2,244	17.0
1941	1,872	395	2,268	4	41	2,313	13	2,185	70	2,116	16.1
1942	1,764	366	2,130	20	114	2,264	24	2,217	124	2,092	15.9
1943	1,674	342	2,015	3	25	2,043	94	1,791	266	1,525	11.8
1944	1,489	330	1,818	2	158	1,978	97	1,853	321	1,532	11.9
1945	1,364	336	1,699	4	28	1,731	55	1,635	222	1,413	10.9
1946	1,171	331	1,502	7	41	1,550	16	1,510	54	1,456	10.5
1947	1,329	311	1,640	4	23	1,667	17	1,628	28	1,600	11.2
1948	1,210	293	1,504	3/	22	1,526	8	1,486	36	1,450	10.0
1949	1,412	276	1,688	3/	32	1,720	6	1,581	32	1,549	10.5
1950	1,386	262	1,648	3/	133	1,781	28	1,648	34	1,614	10.7
1951	1,203	240	1,443	3/	105	1,548	24	1,497	52	1,445	9.6
1952	1,188	214	1,402	3/	27	1,429	2	1,354	38	1,316	8.6
1953	1,412	195	1,607	3/	73	1,680	26	1,372	43	1,329	8.5
1954	1,449	179	1,628	1	282	1,911	57	1,475	65	1,410	8.9
1955	1,383	166	1,549	1	379	1,929	224	1,541	77	1,464	9.0
1956	1,413	149	1,562	3	163	1,728	184	1,519	70	1,449	8.8
1957	1,414	137	1,551	3	25	1,579	13	1,479	55	1,424	8.5
1958	1,390	121	1,511	2	87	1,600	38	1,493	50	1,443	8.4
1959	1,334	106	1,440	2	69	1,511	29	1,451	51	1,400	8.0
1960 4/	1,388	91	1,479	3	31	1,513	10	1,425	50	1,375	7.8
1961					77						

1/ Totals computed from unrounded numbers. 2/ Includes stocks held by U. S. Department of Agriculture. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 12.--Fats and oils other than butter and lard: Estimated direct use for food, 1935-60 1/ 2/

Year	Supply of food fats and oils			Nonfood oils used in food products 5/	Total supply and nonfood oils used in food products	Disposition					
	Production 3/	Imports	Beginning stocks 4/			Food oils including foots, used in nonfood products	Use in shortening and margarine	Exports and shipments	Direct domestic food use		
									Military 6/	Civilian	
										Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	2,156	306	751	487	3,700	194	1,827	54	---	837	6.5
1940	2,265	75	895	267	3,502	198	1,426	63	---	983	7.4
1941	2,580	50	831	320	3,781	259	1,647	53	10	1,087	8.2
1942	2,760	89	7/728	84	3,661	257	1,577	78	45	996	7.6
1943	3,219	81	707	32	4,039	305	1,890	219	42	861	6.7
1944	2,913	117	8/782	9	3,821	284	1,794	113	37	886	6.9
1945	3,260	124	707	4	4,095	327	1,911	167	51	801	6.2
1946	2,889	13	840	55	3,797	323	1,894	148	11	882	6.4
1947	3,335	19	541	130	4,025	411	1,877	235	11	988	6.9
1948	3,808	45	502	167	4,522	408	2,060	359	13	1,037	7.1
1949	4,593	21	644	149	5,407	503	2,066	960	9	1,163	7.9
1950	4,468	80	704	193	5,445	538	2,315	714	12	1,297	8.6
1951	4,718	41	568	188	5,515	453	2,049	918	23	1,168	7.7
1952	4,958	46	903	218	6,124	554	2,421	662	15	1,339	8.7
1953	5,389	47	1,134	203	6,773	535	2,488	700	15	1,415	9.1
1954	5,505	68	1,620	252	7.445	495	2,925	1,341	14	1,514	9.5
1955	5,961	84	1,156	225	7,426	494	2,703	1,551	13	1,700	10.5
1956	6,476	49	964	268	7,757	491	2,462	2,146	20	1,801	10.9
1957	6,746	52	837	280	7,915	451	2,589	2.169	27	1,824	10.8
1958	7,005	75	854	298	8,232	477	2,941	2.032	40	1,893	11.0
1959	8,132	64	793	262	9,251	461	10/4,774	2,825	10	11/150	11/ .9
1960 9/	8,580	69	1,032	224	9,905	517	10/4,908	3,192	9	11/309	11/1.7
1961			970								

1/ Total and per capita data computed from unrounded numbers. 2/ This category includes fats and oils used as cooking and salad oils and in such products as salad dressing, mayonnaise, baked goods, and other processed foods. 3/ Includes the following oils: Cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, sunflower, teaseed, and edible olive; oleo oil, oleo stock, oleostearine, edible tallow; and oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, and peanuts exported for crushing abroad. 4/ Includes primary oils listed in footnote 3, secondary or processed edible oils, and oil equivalent of mayonnaise. 5/ Mainly coconut, palm, palm kernel, and babassu oils. 6/ Excludes some procurement for civilian feeding in occupied areas. 7/ Beginning 1942, includes stocks of sunflower and teaseed oils not reported separately in preceding years. 8/ Beginning 1944, includes stocks of secondary or processed edible oils not previously reported. 9/ Preliminary. 10/ Includes cooking and salad oils. 11/ Excludes cooking and salad oil which is reported separately beginning 1959. For comparative purposes, if these oils were included as in earlier years, the 1959 total consumption would be 1,835 million pounds and per capita consumption 10.6 pounds; the 1960 total consumption would be 2,035 million pounds and per capita consumption 11.4

Table 13.--Shortening: Supply and disposition, 1935-60 1/

Year	Supply				Disposition			
					Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance		
						Military excluding relief	Civilian	
	Production	Imports	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total supply			Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,529	4	43	1,576	8	---	1,519	11.8
1940	1,190	1	57	1,247	9	---	1,185	9.0
1941	1,409	1	54	1,465	12	32	1,367	10.4
1942	1,300	2/	53	1,354	15	57	1,237	9.4
1943	1,438	2/	46	1,483	81	102	1,234	9.6
1944	1,363	2/	67	1,431	19	212	1,147	8.9
1945	1,441	2/	53	1,494	52	223	1,175	9.1
1946	1,450	2/	44	1,494	26	18	1,409	10.2
1947	1,374	2/	41	1,416	29	-5	1,338	9.4
1948	1,441	2/	53	1,494	8	8	1,410	9.7
1949	1,487	2/	67	1,554	26	12	1,435	9.7
1950	1,710	2/	82	1,792	13	20	1,656	11.0
1951	1,403	2/	104	1,507	13	28	1,365	9.0
1952	1,611	2/	101	1,713	10	47	1,562	10.2
1953	1,675	---	94	1,768	16	62	1,597	10.2
1954	1,961	---	94	2,055	17	45	1,870	11.8
1955	1,975	---	120	2,095	42	47	1,863	11.5
1956	1,842	---	143	1,985	12	54	1,797	10.9
1957	1,808	---	122	1,930	17	37	1,756	10.4
1958	2,006	---	120	2,126	33	30	1,935	11.3
1959	2,250	---	132	2,382	36	32	2,197	12.6
1960 3/	2,312	---	116	2,428	30	39	2,238	12.6
1961			120					

1/ Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers. Various adjustments have been made in exports, military and civilian use in 1941-49 primarily because of government programs. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 14.--Shortening: Fats and oils used in manufacture, 1935-60

Year	Vegetable oils							Animal fats and oils		Total primary fats and oils	Vegetable stearine	Glycerides	Total primary and secondary fats and oils
	Cottonseed oil	Soybean oil	Coconut oil	Peanut oil	Corn oil	Other 1/	Total	Lard	Beef fats				
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Average 1935-39	1,014	119	28	68	1	195	1,425	4	117	1,546	---		1,546
1940	823	212	18	23	1	44	1,121	17	58	1,196	---		1,196
1941	889	216	22	82	2/	93	1,302	51	65	1,418	---		1,418
1942	694	336	5	38	4	58	1,135	62	88	1,285	3/24		1,309
1943	572	568	2/	51	6	4/18	1,215	36	112	1,363	88		1,458
1944	490	620	2/	61	5	10	1,186	39	85	1,310	78		1,388
1945	487	683	2/	51	2	23	1,246	23	106	1,375	81		1,456
1946	502	744	18	42	3	10	1,319	20	58	1,397	69		1,466
1947	300	705	87	65	3	1	1,161	101	64	1,326	70		1,396
1948	321	708	48	56	4	6	1,143	114	45	1,300	101		1,403
1949	532	713	20	12	1	3	1,281	118	31	1,430	64		1,494
1950	549	841	0	12	1	27	1,430	177	31	1,638	89		1,727
1951	335	731	20	21	1	25	1,133	200	23	1,356	48		1,405
1952	388	851	33	6	1	2	1,281	232	34	1,547	66		1,613
1953	376	903	2	4	1	4	1,290	227	46	1,563	82	35	1,681
1954	640	918	15	5	1	20	1,599	142	89	1,830	99	39	1,969
1955	439	930	4	6	3	15	1,397	334	118	1,849	99	40	1,988
1956	323	782	6	6	2	8	1,127	459	141	1,727	90	38	1,855
1957	272	796	8	6	4	3	1,089	376	226	1,691	95	37	1,824
1958	239	1,055	12	5	3	2	1,316	318	252	1,886	86	39	2,011
1959	320	1,140	13	3	6	5	1,486	493	256	2,235	5/	5/	2,235
1960 6/	365	1,168	10	3	7	11	1,564	480	268	2,312	5/	5/	2,312

1/ Includes fish oils which have been negligible in recent years. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ October-December quarter only. 4/ Includes 7 million pounds of linseed oil. 5/ Not reported separately beginning 1959. 6/ Preliminary.

Shortening consumption in 1960 averaged 12.6 pounds per person, the same as the record 1959 usage rate. Shortening usage has trended upward in the postwar era from 9.1 pounds in 1945.

Shortening production in 1960 set a new record of 2,312 million pounds. This was 62 million pounds above 1959 and compared with the 1947-49 average of 1,434 million pounds (table 13).

Of the total fats and oils (2,312 million pounds) used in the manufacture of shortening in 1960, soybean oil comprised 51 percent, lard 21 percent, cottonseed oil 16 percent, and edible beef fats 12 percent. While use of all the major fats and oils increased except lard, the biggest gain in 1960 was registered by cottonseed oil. Before World War II, cottonseed oil ranked first as a shortening ingredient, with about two-thirds of total use (table 14).

Direct Use of Lard Record Low in 1960

Direct use of lard in 1960 declined to 7.9 pounds per person, 1.1 pounds less than a year earlier and the lowest of record. Direct use of lard has generally trended downward from the postwar peak of 12.7 pounds per capita in 1948 (table 16).

Increasing amounts of lard have gone into the manufacture of shortening. Consequently comparison of direct use of lard with use of shortening is somewhat misleading. For example, in 1960 lard represented 21 percent of all fats and oils consumed in shortening compared with about 8 percent in 1947-49. If this indirect use of lard is added to the direct use in the home, bakeries, and commercial and other institutions, it is evident that lard is still a major cooking fat in the U. S. Nethertheless, there has been a significant substitution of shortening for lard as such.

The population shift from agricultural to urban areas has been a major factor in the declining production and consumption of lard as such. Farm output of lard has declined steadily from the postwar peak of 439 million pounds in 1946 to a record low of 185 million in 1960 (table 15).

Other important factors affecting the competitive nature of the cooking fats industry include shifts in price relationships between lard and other fats and oils, changes in manufacturing techniques and consumer tastes and preferences, improvement in product quality and cooking recipes. Most of the past growth in shortening consumption can be traced to its substitution for lard in cooking uses. However, in the past decade there apparently has been some slight replacement of "solid" shortenings by "liquid" oils, whether used as a cooking and salad oil, or used in the manufacture of mayonnaise, salad dressings, and related products. This development probably is partly associated with the trend to lighter diets.

Table 15.--Lard: Supply and disposition, 1935-60

Year	Supply						Disposition			
	Production				Stocks Jan. 1 1/	Total 2/	Exports and shipments			Domestic disappearance
	Federally inspected	Other commercial	Farm	Total			Exports 3/	Shipments	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average 1935-39	944	686		1,630	96	1,726	166	26	192	1,430
1940	1,527	761		2,288	162	2,450	201	31	232	1,924
1941	1,526	702		2,228	294	2,522	393	31	424	1,900
1942	1,724	676		2,401	199	2,600	652	33	685	1,805
1943	2,080	785		2,865	110	2,976	757	39	796	1,884
1944	2,367	279	408	3,054	297	3,351	902	36	938	1.957
1945	1,311	335	420	2,066	456	2,522	651	21	672	1.722
1946	1,342	353	439	2,134	129	2,265	451	39	490	1.664
1947	1,722	277	403	2,402	110	2,512	383	34	417	1,929
1948	1,680	252	389	2,321	167	2,488	277	50	327	1,987
1949	1,923	270	341	2,534	173	2,707	617	50	667	1,910
1950	2,009	309	313	2,631	131	2,762	467	56	523	2,112
1951	2,225	342	296	2,863	127	2,990	689	54	743	2,143
1952	2,234	378	269	2,881	104	2,992	634	60	694	2,087
1953	1,812	310	233	2,355	211	2,566	423	53	476	2,016
1954	1,831	290	209	2,330	74	2,404	465	56	521	1,779
1955	2,140	312	208	2,660	104	2,764	562	57	619	1,998
1956	2,255	304	202	2,761	147	2,908	611	60	671	2.125
1957	2,080	287	192	2,559	112	2,671	501	62	563	2,006
1958	1,982	271	188	2,441	101	2,542	389	66	455	1,994
1959	2,309	300	194	2,803	95	2,898	605	68	673	2,101
1960 4/	2,127	289	185	2,601	124	2,725	620	61	681	1,950

1/ Factory and warehouse stocks as reported by Bureau of the Census. 1948 and 1951 include stocks held or in transit by U. S. Department of Agriculture. 2/ Includes imports, which were less than 500,000 pounds in all years except 1952, when 7 million pounds were imported. 3/ 1947-53, include shipments by CARE. 4/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 16.--Lard: Utilization, 1935-60

Year	Total domestic disappearance	Shortening	Margarine	Soap	Other nonfood products	Direct use as lard		
						Military	Civilian	
							Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,430	4	2	1/	1/		1,424	11.0
1940	1,924	17	5	1	1/		1,901	14.4
1941	1,900	51	8	1/	1/	21	1,819	13.8
1942	1,805	62	8	1/	1	46	1,688	12.8
1943	1,884	36	11	88	6	64	1,679	13.0
1944	1,957	39	10	183	9	133	1,583	12.3
1945	1,722	23	6	82	1	100	1,509	11.7
1946	1,664	20	2	1	1	2/-2	1,642	11.9
1947	1,929	101	3	6	1	25	1,792	12.6
1948	1,987	127	3	4	1	15	1,850	12.7
1949	1,910	177	4	0	25	18	1,736	11.8
1950	2,112	155	4	36	39	15	1,841	12.3
1951	2,143	200	4	22	21	41	1,855	12.3
1952	2,087	232	5	---	25	9	1,817	11.8
1953	2,016	227	8	---	3	6	1,772	11.4
1954	1,779	142	7	1/	1/	2	1,627	10.2
1955	1,998	334	13	2	6	3	1,639	10.1
1956	2,125	459	31	2	3	3	1,627	9.8
1957	2,006	376	25	1	1	2	1,601	9.5
1958	1,994	318	16	1/	1	3	1,657	9.7
1959	2,101	493	36	---	9	2	1,562	9.0
1960 3/	1,950	480	59	---	12	2	1,397	7.9

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Difference between military shipments for civilian relief and military takings for both military use and civilian relief. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 17.--Cooking and salad oils: Supply, disposition, and oils used, 1959-60

Year	Supply			Disposition			
					Domestic disappearance 1/		
						Civilian	
	Production	Stocks Jan. 1	Total supply	Exports	Military	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1959	1,751	56	1,807	42	26	1,685	9.7
1960	1,768	54	1,822	28	15	1,726	9.7
1961		54					

Cooking and salad oils: Oils used, by type, 1959-60

Year	Soybean oil	Cottonseed oil	Corn oil	Peanut oil	Coconut oil	Palm kernel	Total
							Mil. lb.
1959	817	628	270	40	3	1	1,759
1960	796	701	247	29	--	--	2/1,775

1/ The actual domestic consumption of salad and cooking oils is somewhat lower than 9.7 pounds, because exports of processed oils are included in the disappearance of the primary oils (cottonseed and soybean) rather than in the end product category. 2/ Includes 2 million pounds of secondary oils.

Cooking and Salad Oil Consumption High

The "other edible" category, the major component of which is cooking and salad oils, has shown a fairly steady growth in the past 4 decades, rising from 3.5 pounds per person in 1921 to 11.4 pounds in 1960 (table 8). The only interruption to the persistent increase in the consumption rate was during World War II when the use of all food fats declined.

Available data prior to 1959 did not give a breakdown on the end uses of fats and oils consumed in the "other edible" category Cooking and salad oils undoubtedly accounted for the major share of this group over the years Beginning in 1959, Census data provided more detail on the "other edible" category by showing fats and oils consumed in salad and cooking oils separately. The "other edible" category now mainly represents small quantities used for miscellaneous commercial purposes. In 1960, the consumption of salad and cooking oils per person was 9.7 pounds while that for the "other edible" was 1.7 pounds per person. The actual domestic consumption of salad and cooking oils is somewhat lower than 9.7 pounds because exports of processed oils are included in the disappearance of the primary oils (cottonseed and soybean) rather than in the end product category.

Although data for the "other edible oils" group prior to 1959 do not permit detailed analysis, annual statistics covering the salad dressing, mayonnaise and related products industry date back to 1939. As shown in table 8, the per capita consumption of edible oils used in mayonnaise and salad dressings has increased from 1.4 pounds per person in 1939 to 3.8 estimated for 1960. Oils used in mayonnaise and salad dressing during 1939-60 averaged 30 percent of the total edible oils. While oil usage per capita in mayonnaise and salad dressings continues to edge up, its proportion relative to the total consumption of other edible oils has declined slightly in the past decade. This reflects the substantial increase in total edible oil consumption during the 1950's due mainly to increased use of salad and cooking oils as such and also to growing commercial use of oils in the production of potato chips, frozen french fries, mellorine, and other prepared foods and food mixes.

* *

Table 18.--Total fats and oils, including fat content of butter: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1921-60

Year	Supply				Disposition		Utilization (not adjusted for trade and change in stocks of shortening, margarine, soap and secondaries)										
							Food uses							Non-food uses			
	Production from domestic materials	Imports and production from imported materials	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports 1/ 2/	Domestic disappearance	Butter (fat content)	Lard (direct)	Shortening	Margarine	Cooking and salad oils	Other	Total	Soap 3/	Drying oil products	Other industrial	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1921	6,166	845	1,146	8,157	1,445	5,710	1,420	1,171	819	183	372		3,965	991	580	174	1,746
1922	6,198	1,208	1,002	8,409	1,161	6,453	1,515	1,464	774	154	491		4,398	1,119	726	209	2,055
1923	6,849	1,464	795	9,107	1,403	6,884	1,609	1,605	758	193	433		4,598	1,196	789	301	2,286
1924	7,245	1,231	821	9,297	1,325	7,081	1,638	1,625	832	199	485		4,779	1,321	806	175	2,302
1925	7,124	1,391	891	9,407	1,053	7,477	1,684	1,421	1,166	202	542		5,015	1,415	843	205	2,463
1926	7,391	1,607	876	9,874	1,036	7,672	1,729	1,434	1,154	209	646		5,172	1,486	830	185	2,501
1927	7,596	1,621	1,166	10,384	1,047	7,901	1,751	1,509	1,203	237	556		5,256	1,626	872	148	2,646
1928	7,334	1,669	1,436	10,439	1,069	8,080	1,702	1,591	1,166	274	584		5,317	1,635	914	214	2,763
1929	7,506	2,175	1,291	10,975	1,117	8,344	1,721	1,552	1,245	304	662		5,484	1,699	926	235	2,860
1930	7,233	1,800	1,514	10,547	906	8,023	1,740	1,559	1,242	277	727		5,545	1,560	674	243	2,477
1931	7,136	1,755	1,617	10,508	819	7,994	1,827	1,687	1,208	192	601		5,516	1,580	619	279	2,478
1932	7,272	1,288	1,695	10,255	802	7,638	1,856	1,799	969	167	575		5,366	1,535	479	258	2,272
1933	7,377	1,743	1,814	10,934	835	7,789	1,836	1,758	972	200	647		5,412	1,481	550	346	2,377
1934	6,966	1,486	2,310	10,763	621	8,219	1,888	1,637	1,215	216	676		5,632	1,664	601	322	2,587
1935	5,845	2,538	1,923	10,306	208	8,325	1,798	1,221	1,552	309	750		5,630	1,503	721	470	2,695
1936	6,669	2,289	1,773	10,731	232	8,698	1,732	1,442	1,614	325	748		5,861	1,615	793	430	2,838
1937	6,655	2,726	1,801	11,182	251	8,879	1,737	1,358	1,605	326	845		5,871	1,676	852	457	2,985
1938	7,396	1,815	2,052	11,263	326	8,677	1,739	1,436	1,517	312	897		5,901	1,669	682	404	2,755
1939	7,849	1,862	2,260	11,971	554	9,206	1,832	1,662	1,406	243	942		6,085	1,844	822	429	3,095
1940	8,350	1,651	2,211	12,212	423	9,298	1,806	1,901	1,196	257	982		6,143	1,893	807	421	3,121
1941	8,941	1,907	2,491	13,339	629	10,472	1,760	1,840	1,418	297	1,095		6,409	2,334	1,079	615	4,068
1942	9,576	989	4/2,239	12,804	889	9,917	1,784	1,734	1,309	346	1,038		6,212	2,059	973	617	3,708
1943	10,398	966	1,998	13,362	1,441	5/9,731	1,442	1,743	1,458	500	883		6,026	1,989	890	832	3,711
1944	10,497	992	2,190	13,679	1,511	9,998	1,492	1,716	1,388	478	891		5,965	2,259	917	858	4,035
1945	9,301	904	2,170	12,375	996	9,670	1,316	1,609	1,456	499	853		5,732	2,069	874	993	3,936
1946	8,801	812	1,709	11,322	780	9,303	1,216	1,640	1,466	465	868		5,655	1,827	934	886	3,647
1947	9,912	1,358	1,239	12,560	884	10,313	1,311	1,817	1,396	607	983		6,114	2,331	1,017	891	4,239
1948	10,405	1,290	1,312	13,007	940	10,371	1,196	1,865	1,403	736	1,102		6,303	2,109	1,081	874	4,065
1949	11,828	1,104	4/1,696	14,628	2,248	6/10,199	1,273	1,762	1,494	701	1,189		6,419	1,817	974	944	3,735
1950	12,056	1,320	7/2,178	15,554	2,045	6/11,523	1,327	1,906	1,705	764	1,314		7,016	1,857	1,193	1,220	4,271
1951	12,414	1,160	7/1,986	15,560	2,446	6/10,751	1,213	1,896	1,405	851	1,197		6,562	1,571	1,151	1,312	4,034
1952	12,341	1,001	7/2,363	15,705	2,279	6/10,762	1,102	1,826	1,613	1,046	1,381		6,974	1,416	1,032	1,296	3,744
1953	12,806	1,001	7/2,664	16,471	2,655	*6/10,805	1,104	1,778	1,681	1,048	1,426		7,035	1,349	1,086	1,290	3,726
1954	13,259	994	7/3,012	17,265	3,935	*6/11,065	1,187	1,629	1,969	1,106	1,528		7,418	1,223	1,017	1,393	3,634
1955	14,370	1,047	7/2,264	17,681	4.101	6/11,612	1,240	1,642	1,988	1,075	1,713		7,658	1,158	1,124	1,671	3,953
1956	15,435	983	7/1,982	18,400	4,950	6/11,736	1,258	1,630	1,855	1,111	1,820		7,638	1,064	1,107	1,915	4,086
1957	15,287	1,019	7/1,734	18 040	4,664	6/11,731	1,190	1,604	1,824	1,182	1,851		7,651	1,037	1,032	2,017	4,085
1958	15,143	1,028	7/1,662	17,833	3.893	6/12,210	1,202	1,660	2,010	1,269	1,933		8,074	946	933	2,252	4.131
1959	17,048	1,032	8/7/1,791	19,870	5,376	6/12,423	1,159	1,564	2,235	1,293	9/1,759	159	8,169	867	917	2,440	4,224
1960 10/	17,352	1,074	11/7/2,337	20,763	5,956	6/12,694	1,147	1,399	2,312	1,365	1,775	318	8,316	881	828	2,644	4,353
1961			7/2,137														

1/Includes oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed exported for crushing abroad. 2/ Includes commercial exports, voluntary or civilian relief, re-exports, shipments to United States Territories. In 1942 and 1943, includes shipments by U. S. Department of Agriculture. 3/ Excludes an estimate of oil equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber. This use is included in the "other industrial" category. 4/ Stocks differ slightly from end of preceding year because of minor change in reporting procedure. 5/ Includes a discrepancy of 6 million pounds, by which the reported factory consumption of tung and oiticica oils exceed their domestic disappearance.
6/ Includes Government stockpiling. 7/ Excludes stocks of coconut, palm, castor and sperm oils held by the Government for stockpiling of strategic materials.
8/ Beginning with 1959 stocks not directly comparable with earlier years because of the inclusion of hydrogenated oils and stearin. 9/ Not reported separately prior to 1959.
10/ Preliminary. 11/ Includes GSA stockpile of coconut oil. *Adjusted for apparent discrepancy in disappearance of linseed oil.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 19.--Fats and oils: Use in products for civilian consumption, 1925-60

Year	Food products													
	Butter (actual weight)		Lard, excluding use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products		Margarine (actual weight)		Shortening		Cooking and salad oils 1/		Edible oils 2/		All food products 3/	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average														
1925-29	2,134	17.9	1,501	12.6	283	2.4	1,144	9.6	4/		618	5.2	5,225	43.9
1930-34	2,273	18.2	1,688	13.5	252	2.0	1,088	8.7	4/		668	5.4	5,483	43.9
1935-39	2,196	17.0	1,424	11.0	371	2.9	1,519	11.8	4/		844	6.5	5,857	45.4
1940	2,244	17.0	1,901	14.4	318	2.4	1,185	9.0	4/		983	7.4	6,131	46.4
1941	2,116	16.1	1,819	13.8	364	2.8	1,367	10.4	4/		1,087	8.2	6,270	47.6
1942	2,092	15.9	1,688	12.8	364	2.8	1,237	9.4	4/		996	7.6	5,900	44.9
1943	1,525	11.8	1,679	13.0	501	3.9	1,234	9.6	4/		861	6.7	5,411	42.0
1944	1,532	11.9	1,583	12.3	497	3.9	1,147	8.9	4/		886	6.9	5,255	40.9
1945	1,413	10.9	1,509	11.7	525	4.1	1,175	9.1	4/		801	6.2	5,049	39.1
1946	1,456	10.5	1,640	11.8	533	3.9	1,409	10.2	4/		882	6.4	5,537	40.0
1947	1,600	11.2	1,792	12.6	713	5.0	1,338	9.4	4/		988	6.9	5,986	42.0
1948	1,450	10.0	1,850	12.7	887	6.1	1,410	9.7	4/		1,037	7.1	6,183	42.6
1949	1,549	10.5	1,744	11.8	851	5.8	1,435	9.7	4/		1,163	7.9	6,287	42.6
1950	1,614	10.7	1,891	12.6	918	6.1	1,656	11.0	4/		1,297	8.6	6,890	45.9
1951	1,445	9.6	1,855	12.3	996	6.6	1,365	9.0	4/		1,168	7.7	6,366	42.1
1952	1,316	8.6	1,817	11.8	1,219	7.9	1,562	10.2	4/		1,339	8.7	6,765	44.1
1953	1,329	8.5	1,772	11.4	1,256	8.1	1,597	10.2	4/		1,415	9.1	6,876	44.1
1954	1,410	8.9	1,627	10.2	1,346	8.5	1,870	11.8	4/		1,514	9.5	7,238	45.5
1955	1,464	9.0	1,639	10.1	1,323	8.2	1,863	11.5	4/		1,700	10.5	7,446	45.9
1956	1,449	8.8	1,627	9.8	1,354	8.2	1,797	10.9	4/		1,801	10.9	7,487	45.3
1957	1,424	8.5	1,601	9.5	1,446	8.6	1,756	10.4	4/		1,824	10.8	7,495	44.5
1958	1,443	8.4	1,657	9.7	1,549	9.0	1,935	11.3	4/		1,893	11.0	7,897	46.1
1959	1,400	8.0	1,562	9.0	1,604	9.2	2,197	12.6	1,685	9.7	150	.9	8,007	45.9
1960 5/	1,375	7.8	1,397	7.9	1,676	9.4	2,238	12.6	1,726	9.7	309	1.7	8.128	45.8

Year	Industrial products								All products		
									Weight		
	Soap 6/		Drying oil products 7/		Other industrial products 6/		All industrial products		Including actual weight of butter and margarine	Including only fat content of butter and margarine	Per capita
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita			
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average											
1925-29	1,544	13.0	877	7.4	197	1.6	2,618	22.0	8,282	7,826	65.8
1930-34	1,546	12.3	585	4.7	290	2.3	2,421	19.3	8,369	7,883	63.2
1935-39	1,638	12.8	774	6.0	440	3.4	2,852	22.2	9,198	8,709	67.5
1940	1,867	14.1	807	6.1	412	3.1	3,085	23.4	9,716	9,217	69.8
1941	2,275	17.3	1,066	8.1	626	4.7	3,967	30.1	10,720	10,238	77.7
1942	1,982	15.1	949	7.2	645	4.9	3,576	27.2	9,953	9,478	72.1
1943	1,844	14.3	839	6.5	781	6.1	3,462	26.9	9,262	8,871	68.8
1944	2,059	16.0	852	6.6	803	6.2	3,716	28.9	9,361	8,970	69.8
1945	1,844	14.3	807	6.3	936	7.3	3,587	27.8	9,010	8,636	66.9
1946	1,724	12.5	914	6.6	863	6.2	3,502	25.3	9,424	9,041	65.3
1947	2,234	15.7	1,007	7.1	882	6.2	4,126	28.9	10,557	10,113	70.9
1948	2,039	14.0	1,071	7.4	836	5.8	3,946	27.2	10,580	10,129	69.8
1949	1,758	11.9	964	6.5	856	5.8	3,576	24.2	10,318	9,863	66.8
1950	1,804	12.0	1,182	7.9	1,153	7.7	4,140	27.6	11,416	11,030	73.4
1951	1,505	10.0	1,129	7.5	1,217	8.1	3,850	25.5	10,679	10,216	67.6
1952	1,352	8.8	1,010	6.6	1,231	8.0	3,593	23.4	10,846	10,358	67.5
1953	1,291	8.3	1,064	6.8	1,274	8.2	3,631	23.3	11,001	10,507	67.4
1954	1,172	7.4	998	6.3	1,346	8.5	3,517	22.1	11,286	10,756	67.6
1955	1,115	6.9	1,104	6.8	1,619	10.0	3,838	23.6	11,827	11,285	69.5
1956	1,038	6.3	1,089	6.6	1,835	11.1	3,962	24.0	11,990	11,449	69.3
1957	994	5.9	1,015	6.0	1,950	11.6	3,959	23.5	12,010	11,454	68.0
1958	914	5.3	919	5.4	2,177	12.7	4,011	23.4	12,489	11,908	69.5
1959	847	4.9	903	5.2	2,363	13.5	4,114	23.6	12,713	12,121	69.5
1960 5/	849	4.9	817	4.6	2,571	14.5	4,236	23.9	12,958	12,365	69.7

1/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products, and in fish canning, etc. Not reported separately prior to 1959. 2/ Mainly salad and cooking oils prior to 1959. Beginning with 1959 includes all food fats and oils used other than butter, lard, margarine, shortening or cooking and salad oils. 3/ Including only the fat content of butter, estimated at 80.5 percent of total weight, and of margarine for which the fat content varies slightly each year. 4/ Not available. Included in "edible oil" category. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber, is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 7/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 20.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month, calendar years, 1957-60

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	Average		1957	1958	1959	1960	December 31			
	1937-41	1946-50					1957	1958	1959	1960
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	1,780.2	1,301.8	1,414.1	1,389.6	1,333.6	1,388.0	87.3	69.3	31.0	76.8
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,223.6	2,027.4	2,367.0	2,253.0	2,609.0	2,416.0	101.2	92.8	123.7	93.5
Beef fats	213.4	157.9	318.4	337.9	327.7	339.0	21.8	29.3	23.2	26.4
Total edible animal fats	3,217.2	3,487.1	4,099.5	3,980.5	4,270.3	4,143.0	210.3	191.4	177.9	196.7
Corn oil	155.2	224.0	287.7	295.7	321.3	328.9	17.1	34.6	27.0	33.2
Cottonseed oil	1,471.9	1,387.3	1,569.4	1,434.7	1,687.2	1,816.5	256.7	352.5	462.8	425.8
Peanut oil	87.2	146.2	99.0	62.7	98.4	81.2	14.1	14.9	11.3	13.6
Soybean oil	418.8	1,707.1	3,475.1	3,943.2	4,341.4	4,374.7	406.0	273.4	507.4	469.0
Total edible vegetable oils	2,133.1	3,464.6	5,431.2	5,736.3	6,448.3	6,601.3	693.9	675.4	1,008.5	941.6
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,167.2	2,005.0	3,121.8	2,937.5	3,247.8	3,494.7	278.5	296.0	325.3	304.8
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.0	12.2	10.1	26.5
Fish oil	201.9	136.4	154.0	168.7	192.3	203.1	50.1	77.4	66.0	84.3
Marine mammal oil	35.9	.6	9.7	3.0	2.3	5/	26.1	63.4	46.5	5/
Coconut oil	298.4	562.4	425.4	412.1	446.6	495.1	69.1	62.8	61.4	6/338.6
Total soap fats	1,703.4	2,704.4	3,710.9	3,521.3	3,889.0	4,192.9	439.8	511.8	509.3	754.2
Drying oils										
Castor oil, dehydrated	---	37.3	17.3	17.5	---	---	2.1	2.8	7/35.4	25.3
Linseed oil	628.8	651.1	566.5	456.9	486.7	367.8	125.8	131.6	149.7	96.9
Tall oil	29.6	238.1	624.7	701.5	793.6	789.0	108.4	122.4	149.6	88.0
Tung oil	1.3	17.3	30.3	30.8	40.6	28.8	30.1	48.1	39.1	30.7
Total drying oils	659.7	943.8	1,238.8	1,206.7	1,320.9	1,185.6	266.4	304.9	373.8	240.9
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	5.4	5.4	1.1	.4	---	---	2.3	1.4	---	---
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3	90.4	83.0	---	8.5	---	---	30.8	21.6	---	---
Other vegetable oils	76.4	52.9	51.6	71.5	---	---	22.9	---	---	---
Total	172.2	141.3	52.7	80.4	---	---	56.0	23.0	---	---
Grand total 8/ 9/	7,885.6	10,741.2	14,533.0	14,525.0	15,928.6	16,122.7	1,666.4	1,706.5	2,069.5	2,133.4
From domestic materials	7,496.8	10,058.5	14,090.4	14,086.9	15,482.0	15,627.6				
From imported materials	388.8	682.7	442.6	438.1	446.6	495.1				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	1,751.1	1,768.7	---	---	54.1	54.5
Baking and frying fats (shortening)	1,422.4	1,492.6	1,808.5	2,005.5	2,249.8	2,312.1	120.3	127.2	116.0	120.3
Margarine	354.3	805.1	1,462.9	1,573.2	1,611.4	1,695.2	26.4	38.3	34.0	32.6
Mono-and di-glycerides (edible)	---	---	81.9	87.2	---	---	3.7	4.2	---	---
Fatty acids	---	533.8	505.0	462.5	681.1	704.1	60.6	54.3	81.8	96.5

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in 1957 totaled 2,079.6; 1958 totaled 1,982.1; 1959 totaled 2,308.8; and 1960 totaled 2,127.1 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production.

5/ Beginning 1960, included in fish oil.

6/ Includes GSA stockpile.

7/ Beginning 1959, not reported separately.

8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

9/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 1937-41 averaged 1,149 million pounds; 1946-50 averaged 672 million pounds; 1957 totaled 329; 1958 totaled 309; 1959 totaled 300; and 1960 totaled 276 million pounds.

Table 21.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil, calendar years, 1957-60

Item	Imports for consumption						Exports 1/					
	Average						Average					
	1937-41	1946-50	1957	1958	1959	1960	1937-41	1946-50	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils												
Butter	3.8	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.5	9.5	15.3	13.2	37.8	28.8	10.6
Lard	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	272.7	484.7	563.0	455.0	672.8	680.8
Beef fats	3.9	2/	2.0	1.5	.4	---	7.2	11.4	13.2	12.7	23.0	18.6
Total, edible animal fats	7.7	2.3	5.0	3.8	2.6	2.5	289.4	511.4	589.4	505.5	724.6	710.0
Cottonseed oil 3/	72.1	.9	---	---	---	---	11.0	62.6	412.3	160.9	518.7	449.3
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	3.7	2.1	1.8	2.5
Olive oil, edible	48.5	31.9	48.7	53.3	53.9	51.1	---	.2	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	16.1	.1	---	10.3	.4	---	2.4	22.0	23.1	2.6	14.5	8.3
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	82.9	23.0	2.0	7.6	14.0
Soybean oil	7.0	.1	---	---	---	---	10.5	190.7	685.0	872.5	889.2	1,055.8
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	---	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	30.9	105.5	965.8	926.0	1,347.0	1,623.4
Other vegetable oils	39.7	9.0	8.2	16.7	16.6	25.9	14.7	7.2	15.7	16.6	19.1	20.5
Total, edible vegetable oils	183.4	42.0	56.9	80.3	70.9	77.0	69.5	473.3	2,128.6	1,982.7	2,797.9	3,173.8
Soap fats and oils												
Tallow, inedible	7.7	1.6	2.7	.1	1.8	2/	1.5	193.2	1,282.9	1,043.4	1,332.4	1,514.4
Greases 4/	---	2/	.4	.4	.2	---	5.1	35.1	101.7	72.0	129.7	181.8
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	2.6	10.0	7.2	.3	1.2	1.1	2.7	32.4	117.3	94.1	144.5	143.7
Marine mammal oils	25.4	20.2	37.7	67.6	30.8	36.3	2.9	.1	2.4	1.3	1.5	2.5
Foots and soap stock, incl. olive oil 5/	25.7	4.6	.2	.3	.3	.6	---	---	11.3	---	---	---
Palm oil	301.2	60.4	18.6	43.0	31.3	46.8	17.3	8.4	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	362.6	96.8	66.8	111.7	65.6	84.8	28.9	268.6	1,515.6	1,210.8	1,608.1	1,842.4
Coconut oil	362.8	77.6	184.3	216.6	197.0	156.2	33.4	34.4	10.2	6.7	8.1	7.2
Copra (64 percent)	335.9	609.8	406.1	378.8	444.6	499.2	27.8	5.4	.1	2/	.1	---
Palm kernel oil	28.8	8.0	49.9	51.3	71.0	88.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	727.5	695.4	640.3	646.7	712.6	743.7	61.2	39.8	10.3	6.7	8.2	7.2
Drying oils												
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	351.7	19.4	.1	2/	2/	2/	---	33.3	192.0	93.2	178.9	83.0
Linseed oil	.1	43.2	---	2/	---	2/	3.3	21.8	139.7	9.8	9.0	57.0
Oiticica oil	16.0	14.2	9.7	11.8	4.4	14.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	25.2	51.6	36.6	20.7	53.0
Tung oil	100.4	93.6	29.2	28.4	23.3	23.4	5.0	3.8	1.0	.4	24.2	21.9
Total	468.2	170.4	39.0	40.2	27.7	38.2	9.9	84.1	384.3	140.0	232.8	214.9
Other industrial oils and fats												
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	2.7	4.6	9.3	4.6	4.8	6.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	.5	14.6	121.4	83.6	116.3	107.5	1.0	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.3	1.1
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	95.0	122.4	15.5	8.5	9.2	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	46.7	23.2	15.3	15.6	18.1	18.9	---	5.9	.4	.8	.8	.9
Rapeseed oil	10.3	4.4	5.2	1.9	3.2	1.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	3.0	3.0	7.3	6.0	5.8	4.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	70.7	39.8	.1	2/	.1	---	7.3	4.6	25.4	19.2	6.8	8.8
Total	228.9	212.0	174.1	120.2	157.5	141.2	8.3	12.9	28.6	22.2	9.9	10.8
Other products (fat content)												
Margarine 6/	1.9	.1	1.6	1.0	1.2	.9	1.3	16.4	7.9	7.2	8.0	7.7
Shortening 3/	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	8.0	20.4	17.0	33.2	36.5	30.7
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.5	33.2	41.7	27.1
Salad products 7/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	3.6	3.9	3.1
Soap	2.8	1.3	1.2	.9	1.1	1.1	30.8	53.6	28.2	18.8	17.3	21.3
Fatty acids	---	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	---	33.6	22.7	47.3	28.0	45.2
Total	6.1	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.4	40.1	124.0	104.3	143.3	135.4	135.1
Grand total 8/	1,984.6	1,222.3	986.0	1,006.1	1,040.2	1,090.9	507.9	1,514.1	4,761.4	4,010.8	5,516.7	6,094.2

1/ Includes re-exports and shipments.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Includes exports from CCC holdings that are not reported by Census.

4/ Exports of neat's foot oil and stock included in greases.

5/ Exports of foots and soap stock included in fatty acids, beginning January 1958.

6/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

7/ Includes mayonnaise and salad dressing.

8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 22.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1955-60

Total 1/

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1955	4,175	6,374	10,550	960	1,193	2,763	5,010	7,773	1,180	1,799	2,979
1956	4,109	6,481	10,589	760	863	2,775	4,984	7,759	1,233	1,670	2,903
1957	4,064	6,484	10,549	694	900	2,841	5,211	8,052	1,019	1,576	2,595
1958	4,344	7,385	11,729	690	1,054	2,891	5,399	8,291	1,070	2,254	3,324
1959	4,782	7,677	12,459	748	1,261	2,890	5,562	8,451	1,368	2,509	3,877
1960	4,840			830	1,235	2,964			1,416		
	Butter (actual weight), except farm										
1955	408	1,010	1,418	295	132	487	893	1,380	85	159	244
1956	404	998	1,403	90	29	461	873	1,334	8	11	18
1957	418	982	1,400	145	86	475	891	1,365	4	32	36
1958	406	926	1,332	146	64	486	882	1,368	4	15	19
1959	410	972	1,382	93	34	457	864	1,321	14	8	22
1960	419			136	76	477			2		
	Lard, except farm										
1955	1,044	1,588	2,632	75	184	657	1,208	1,864	279	441	719
1956	924	1,502	2,426	123	101	746	1,145	1,891	200	389	590
1957	860	1,386	2,246	69	101	655	1,153	1,808	173	288	461
1958	874	1,640	2,514	48	109	636	1,225	1,861	177	431	608
1959	980	1,573	2,553	93	136	672	1,165	1,837	265	451	716
1960	810			92	114	590			198		
	Beef fats 2/										
1955	97	215	312	15	18	81	193	274	13	31	44
1956	106	214	321	10	25	86	216	302	6	8	14
1957	104	221	324	17	25	91	217	308	3	11	14
1958	121	220	341	25	31	112	215	327	3	15	18
1959	107	223	330	22	27	92	210	302	9	14	23
1960	118			27	25	115			5		
	Total edible vegetable oils 3/ 4/										
1955	2,626	3,562	6,188	575	859	1,555	2,751	4,306	787	1,133	1,920
1956	2,674	3,766	6,440	536	709	1,499	2,794	4,294	1,002	1,217	2,220
1957	2,863	3,896	6,579	463	688	1,649	3,008	4,657	809	1,189	1,998
1958	2,943	4,599	7,542	471	850	1,697	3,156	4,853	846	1,715	2,561
1959	3,285	4,909	8,194	540	1,064	1,697	3,382	5,079	1,051	1,978	3,029
1960	3,493			575	1,020	1,809			1,183		

Continued -

Table 22.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1955-60 Cont'd.

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil [4]										
1955	958	935	1,893	361	609	524	860	1,384	186	431	617
1956	874	755	1,629	254	437	502	808	1,310	189	238	427
1957	785	636	1,420	146	281	503	692	1,195	146	104	250
1958	814	775	1,589	154	422	477	657	1,134	70	336	406
1959	938	894	1,832	203	474	449	864	1,313	219	287	506
1960	937			217	432	578			144		
	Soybean oil [4]										
1955	1,544	2,339	3,884	179	219	904	1,635	2,539	601	696	1,297
1956	1,669	2,699	4,369	227	238	857	1,707	2,565	801	944	1,745
1957	1,758	2,980	4,738	286	376	1,007	2,044	3,051	661	1,082	1,743
1958	1,969	3,491	5,460	281	380	1,095	2,209	3,304	775	1,364	2,139
1959	2,193	3,684	5,877	298	551	1,115	2,250	3,365	825	1,677	2,503
1960	2,348			308	537	1,087			1,032		
	Corn oil										
1955	89	181	270	19	23	85	182	267	---	---	---
1956	94	192	286	23	18	98	195	293	---	---	---
1957	95	203	298	16	13	97	192	289	---	---	---
1958	104	222	325	25	31	98	229	327	---	---	---
1959	110	232	343	24	27	107	221	328	---	---	---
1960	114			39	33	120			---		
	Peanut oil [4]										
1955	18	73	92	10	5	23	45	68	[5]	6	6
1956	24	83	107	27	13	26	49	74	13	35	48
1957	28	40	68	12	14	24	44	68	2	4	5
1958	38	74	112	8	17	27	61	88	1	15	16
1959	31	61	92	15	12	27	48	74	7	13	20
1960	38			12	18	24			8		

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[1] Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data.

[2] Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine.

[3] Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of olive oil.

[4] Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

[5] Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 23.--Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1955-60

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
						Inedible tallow and grease					
1955	1,067	2,148	3,215	260	313	559	1,119	1,677	456	1,038	1,494
1956	1,088	2,059	3,147	306	360	591	1,195	1,786	443	988	1,431
1957	1,035	1,865	2,900	239	278	626	1,176	1,802	371	736	1,107
1958	1,087	2,112	3,198	230	294	613	1,180	1,793	410	901	1,311
1959	1,169	2,354	3,523	327	325	579	1,211	1,790	593	1,125	1,718
1960	1,144			343	329	602			555		
						Coconut oil 1/					
1955	206	390	596	96	98	200	407	607	3	6	9
1956	231	371	601	75	89	213	397	611	3	6	9
1957	238	419	656	57	68	221	422	644	5	4	9
1958	200	423	623	60	59	199	433	632	2	5	8
1959	215	422	637	2/309	2/313	208	407	615	3	6	8
1960	249			2/323	2/358	213			1		
						Fish and marine oil 1/					
1955	57	194	251	93	84	13	62	75	53	103	156
1956	55	155	209	113	86	38	69	107	44	92	136
1957	48	182	230	80	70	41	56	96	18	43	61
1958	56	185	241	153	110	47	60	106	53	99	152
1959	53	176	228	136	104	43	61	103	43	109	152
1960	54			110	84	31			48		
						Tall oil					
1955	219	452	672	59	87	184	411	595	8	31	39
1956	212	411	623	96	99	195	369	564	14	36	50
1957	216	463	679	106	111	193	438	630	18	21	39
1958	241	529	769	116	132	211	502	713	13	14	27
1959	268	546	814	145	149	253	546	799	10	37	47
1960	239			113	86	249			17		
	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June	July 1	Feb. 1	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June
						Linseed oil					
1955	431	264	695	139	168	321	231	552	82	58	140
1956	340	192	532	142	150	310	187	497	22	56	78
1957	363	172	535	99	128	253	182	435	81	6	87
1958	295	153	448	112	150	255	200	455	1	7	8
1959	325	140	465	97	164	256	162	418	2	53	55
1960	224			90	104	204			4		

1/ Production includes imports of oil.
2/ Includes GSA stockpile.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 24.--Domestic disappearance of food and nonfood fats and oils, by end products, total and per person, year beginning October by quarters, with comparisons

Year and Quarter	Unit	Food							Nonfood				All products (fat content)
		Butter (actual weight)	Margarine (actual weight)	Lard (direct)	Baking and frying fats (shortening)	Salad and cooking oils 1/	Other edible 2/	Total (fat content)	Soap 3/	Drying oils 4/	Other 5/	Total	
1958-59													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	393	408	483	523	---	489	2,141	209	227	597	1,032	3.173
Per person	Lb.	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.0	---	2.8	12.2	1.2	1.3	3.4	5.9	18.1
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	376	425	376	576	411	87	2,091	239	210	550	998	3,088
Per person	Lb.	2.1	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.3	.5	11.9	1.4	1.2	3.1	5.7	17.6
Apr.-June													
Total	Mil.lb.	359	368	374	531	509	57	2,057	240	253	619	1.112	3,169
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.9	.3	11.6	1.4	1.4	3.5	6.3	17.9
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	350	366	360	552	437	---	1,890	221	249	557	1.027	2,917
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.1	2.0	3.1	2.5	---	10.7	1.2	1.4	3.1	5.8	16.4
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1.477	1,566	1.594	2.181	1,357	599	8.178	908	938	2.322	4,169	12.347
Per person	Lb.	8.4	8.9	9.0	12.4	7.7	3.4	46.4	5.2	5.3	13.2	23.7	70.1
1959-60													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	366	447	453	571	354	50	2,082	161	206	674	1,040	3.122
Per person	Lb.	2.1	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.0	.3	11.7	.9	1.2	3.8	5.8	17.5
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	355	445	344	569	421	115	2,092	221	184	657	1.062	3.155
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.5	.9	3.2	2.4	.6	11.7	1.2	1.0	3.7	5.9	17.6
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.	346	392	329	575	456	92	2.047	235	199	666	1,100	3.146
Per person	Lb.	1.9	2.2	1.8	3.2	2.5	.5	11.4	1.3	1.1	3.7	6.1	17.5
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	348	394	323	565	447	34	1,966	221	241	600	1.062	3,029
Per person	Lb.	1.9	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.5	.2	10.9	1.2	1.3	3.3	5.9	16.8
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,415	1,678	1,448	2,280	1,678	291	8,187	839	830	2,596	4.264	12,451
Per person	Lb.	7.9	9.4	8.1	12.7	9.4	1.6	45.7	4.7	4.6	14.5	23.8	69.5
1960-61 6/													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	377	456	404	569	417	77	2,137	183	204	685	1.072	3,209
Per person	Lb.	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.1	2.3	.4	11.8	1.0	1.1	3.8	5.9	17.7
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												

1/ Not reported separately prior to 1959; included in "other edible" category.

2/ Mainly salads and cooking oils prior to January 1959. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying etc.

3/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber is included in "other industrial products". Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks.

4/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics, caulking and other protective coatings.

5/ Includes use of fats and oils in chemicals, lubricants and greases, animal feeds; tin and terne plate, pharmaceuticals, leather, candles, synthetic organic detergents, toilet articles, and miscellaneous industrial products.

6/ Preliminary.

Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 25.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	October-January		1960			1961	1960			1961
	1959-60	1960-61	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	410.3	419.2	118.6	93.6	109.2	121.8	34.0	90.6	76.8	75.7
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	980.0	810.0	239.0	204.0	208.0	206.0	135.6	83.4	93.5	114.3
Beef fats	106.9	117.6	28.8	31.0	27.7	30.4	27.2	24.8	26.4	24.9
Total edible animal fats	1,497.2	1,346.8	386.4	328.6	344.9	358.2	196.8	198.8	196.7	214.9
Corn oil	108.0	104.6	26.7	26.8	24.2	25.6	27.3	33.4	33.2	32.8
Cottonseed oil	937.5	936.3	212.2	248.3	205.8	223.8	473.9	389.6	425.8	432.0
Peanut oil	27.3	31.7	6.6	7.8	9.0	11.3	11.5	10.7	13.6	18.3
Soybean oil	1,524.4	1,620.3	370.5	401.1	409.8	418.7	551.3	446.0	469.0	537.1
Total edible vegetable oils	2,597.2	2,692.9	616.0	684.0	648.8	679.4	1,064.0	879.7	941.6	1,020.2
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,169.2	1.143.6	299.3	263.4	274.5	301.8	324.8	330.8	304.8	329.0
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.3	23.6	26.5	24.7
Fish oil and marine mammal oil	41.1	41.1	.4	9.3	8.0	.4	103.7	87.1	84.3	83.9
Coconut oil 5/	156.5	187.4	33.6	44.8	46.2	50.6	313.0	328.5	338.6	357.9
Total soap fats	1,366.8	1,372.1	333.3	317.5	328.7	352.8	753.8	770.0	754.2	795.5
Drying oils										
Castor oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	34.4	23.9	25.3	27.5
Linseed oil	167.8	143.0	37.2	38.6	26.1	33.3	163.8	92.9	96.9	104.3
Tall oil	268.1	238.8	65.8	61.5	52.0	61.3	149.4	96.1	88.0	85.5
Tung oil	19.1	9.4	8.3	1.5	5.2	2.7	47.6	32.3	30.7	30.9
Total drying oils	455.0	391.2	111.3	101.6	83.3	97.3	395.2	245.2	240.9	248.2
Grand total 6/ 7/	5,916.2	5,803.0	1,447.1	1,431.7	1,405.7	1,487.7	2,409.8	2,093.7	2,133.4	2.278.8
From domestic materials	5,759.7	5,615.6	1,413.5	1,386.9	1,359.5	1,437.1				
From imported materials	156.5	187.4	33.6	44.8	46.2	50.6				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils	504.2	608.1	129.4	140.7	156.1	172.4	60.0	42.8	54.5	55.6
Baking and frying fats (shortening)	778.0	784.6	190.2	193.5	186.9	199.1	110.5	105.2	120.3	106.1
Margarine	611.9	632.3	158.5	148.4	158.3	175.3	36.7	31.4	32.6	35.3
Fatty acids	237.9	223.7	61.2	60.1	49.8	51.6	85.8	98.1	96.5	93.7

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October-January 1959-60 totaled 867.6 million pounds; October-January 1960-61 totaled 713.4 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production.

5/ Stocks include GSA stockpile.

6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

7/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 156 million pounds in October-January 1959-60; 142 million pounds in October-January 1960-61.

Table 26.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	Oct.-Jan.		1960		1961	Oct.-Jan.		1960		1961
	1959-60	1960-61	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1959-60	1960-61	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	1.8	.2	2/	.1	.1	12.8	1.6	.2	.6	.6
Lard	---	---	---	---	---	244.0	180.8	33.0	49.4	40.5
Beef fats	.1	---	---	---	---	9.0	4.7	1.1	.9	1.0
Total, edible animal fats	1.9	.2	2/	.1	.1	265.8	187.1	34.3	50.9	42.1
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	218.0	143.0	53.2	32.3	44.8
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	.7	.5	2/	.1	.4
Olive oil, edible	12.6	15.5	3.6	3.0	4.8	---	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	1.4	.1	.1	2/
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	3.3	6.9	6.7	.2	
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	---	156.6	304.0	75.7	111.3	75.3
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	668.7	727.6	248.8	226.6	97.9
Other vegetable oils	4.1	12.8	2.4	4.8	3.9	1.1	1.9	.6	.4	.4
Total, edible vegetable oils	16.7	28.3	6.0	7.8	8.7	1,052.4	1,185.3	385.1	371.0	218.8
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	.2	---	---	---	2/	540.6	496.9	106.6	136.6	122.1
Greases	2/	---	---	---	---	52.3	58.4	13.8	16.8	13.7
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	.5	.4	.2	.2	---	42.1	48.3	14.6	15.8	13.4
Marine mammal oils	11.1	12.3	11.6	---	---	.5	.1	---	2/	---
Olive oil, inedible	.1	.2	2/	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	9.1	12.0	2.0	5.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	21.0	24.9	13.8	6.0	2/	635.5	603.7	135.0	169.2	149.2
Coconut oil	58.5	61.8	16.1	16.3	13.8	2.8	1.2	.2	.2	.3
Copra (64 percent)	147.8	184.5	43.2	51.7	39.9	2/	---	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	31.9	27.2	8.5	5.8	6.6	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	238.2	273.5	67.8	73.8	60.3	2.8	1.2	.2	.2	.3
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	57.6	48.8	18.2	2/	---
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	.5	.1	.2	.1
Oiticica oil	.7	.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	10.1	17.4	4.2	3.9	5.6
Tung oil	6.3	3.9	.4	1.0	2.5	5.3	13.7	.8	5.5	2.8
Total	7.0	4.5	.4	1.0	2.5	74.0	80.4	23.3	9.6	8.5
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	1.7	2.8	1.2	1.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	37.3	37.1	6.3	11.1	6.6	.5	.2	.1	.1	2/
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	2.1	2/	---	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	6.4	3.8	.9	1.4	---	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1
Rapeseed oil	.4	.1	---	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	2.0	1.2	.3	.4	.3	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	2.5	1.6	.4	.4
Total	49.9	45.0	8.7	14.5	6.9	2.4	3.0	1.8	.6	.5
Other products (fat content)										
Margarine	.9	1.0	---	---	1.0	1.1	.8	.2	.3	.1
Shortening	---	---	---	---	---	7.4	9.0	1.7	3.8	1.4
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	12.0	7.0	2.0	1.6	1.3
Salad products	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	.9	.2	.2	.2
Soap	.3	.5	.2	.1	.1	4.5	5.0	.9	1.1	.8
Fatty acids	.2	.8	.1	.3	.2	12.5	14.5	2.7	2.8	3.3
Total	1.4	2.3	.3	.4	1.3	38.5	37.2	7.7	9.8	7.1
Grand total 3/	336.2	378.8	96.9	103.5	79.7	2,071.1	2,098.0	587.5	611.3	426.6

1/ Includes re-exports but not shipments. Shipments average about 90 million pounds per year of which approximately 60 million are lard.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 27.--Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49=100				
	February		1960	1961	
	1959	1960	December	January	February
All fats and oils	66	61	66	67	72
All fats and oils, except butter	54	47	51	54	61
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	69	65	71	72	75
Vegetable oils, domestic	51	45	51	56	61
Vegetable oils, foreign	95	90	71	73	76
Grouped by use:					
Butter	86	86	90	90	90
Butter, seasonally adjusted	84	84	82	88	88
Lard	47	40	52	56	68
Food fats other than butter	52	44	53	57	66
Food fats other than butter and lard	54	46	53	58	64
All edible fats and oils	69	65	72	74	78
Soap fats	57	47	45	46	51
Drying oils	61	61	61	63	67
Other industrial	55	46	51	54	60
All industrial	58	51	50	51	55
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	54	45	52	57	63
Refined	59	54	61	65	67
End products	75	71	77	78	80

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 28.--Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	February		1960	1961	
		1959	1960	December	January	February
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	---	---	---	---	---
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	259.38	239.38	158.00	162.50	167.88
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	43.80	39.60	45.20	44.60	44.70
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	2.97	3.35	2.82	2.87	3.02
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.58	3.00	2.47	2.47	2.61
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	16.25	17.62	16.12	16.75	17.38
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	11.00	10.90	10.80	10.20	10.80
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.23	2.15	2.23	2.49	2.76
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.15	2.06	2.15	2.39	2.66
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.05	1.99	1.99	2.23	2.48
				Oilseed Meals (Bulk)		
Copra meal, 20 percent protein, Los Angeles	Short ton	87.00	85.00	63.00	63.00	63.00
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	62.90	53.50	52.25	51.80	52.25
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	75.45	64.80	63.60	62.80	63.10
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	68.70	61.55	55.95	57.80	57.20
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	74.25	64.00	53.00	56.00	56.35
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	92.00	82.25	70.50	73.40	74.25
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	59.90	58.75	50.60	50.90	54.00
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	59.90	60.65	55.15	59.00	65.25
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	54.75	57.50	51.25	55.20	61.50
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	67.40	66.15	58.55	62.15	67.20
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	59.25	59.25	53.50	56.90	61.60

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

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